

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENT ON SOCIAL MALADY OF RISING U.S. CRIME RATE

OW210538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Peng Di: "American Malady"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Regarding the shooting of President Reagan, people hold that the political background of the young attacker is obscure. Compared with the many shooting incidents and factional disputes of the 1960's and situations closely linked with political movements against the Vietnam war and racial discrimination, this recent shooting seems different in nature. If this is true, the social factor that brought about the recent shooting incident is more striking. The American economic problem, particularly the social problem, has become increasingly serious in recent years and the problem of violent crime more uncontrollable. According to figures released by the Department of Justice recently, more than 2.4 million families in the United States became victims of burglaries, shooting, rape and homicides last year; this figure accounts for one-third of the total number of families in the whole country. The above figures do not include cases of assault and robbery often encountered by people going to the office or school or visiting friends. In the past year or so, black children in the famous city of Atlanta in the southern part of the United States have been murdered one after another; their corpses are too horrible to look at and their parents are grief stricken. While these cases remain unsolved, the number of children killed has increased from a dozen to 23 (not including two reported missing). The world is shocked by the assassination attempt on the President in the capital. Both Americans and foreigners have asked: What is wrong? Some American people have remarked: This is a sick society. Columnist Joseph Kraft straightforwardly called it an "American malady." It is true that crimes exist in all countries, but crimes in the United States are unique in many respects, so it is not excessive to call them an "American malady."

For example, American laws and regulations and the judicial system do not seem to lay stress on preventing or punishing crimes, but on giving more consideration to offenders. In so doing, they actually create conditions for committing and repeating crimes. The U.S. Constitution provides that every person has the right to carry a weapon for self-defense. The number of hand guns, the lightest of murder weapons in the hands of individuals, totals between 50 and 60 million, and this special type of marketable and profitable commodity is still being manufactured, imported and sold in large quantities. In the United States it is easier to buy this kind of murderous weapon than a hamburger, as guns can be purchased by mail.

The above are just factual cases as they stand, without touching on the root cause of this "American malady." Any overall in-depth analysis and diagnosis will have to be done by specialists and renowned doctors. This correspondent can only get the following impressions from hasty and casual observations:

1. While the United States is an economically developed country, social injustice exists; there is a wide gap between the rich and the poor, dividing them into two opposite extremes. The problem involving black and other minorities has become more acute. U.S. official statistics show that one out every eight Americans lives in poverty, and most of these poor people are in scattered minority areas. These statistics, however, are not quite accurate, because many other poor people are not counted. Of course the statistics do not include people in general whose incomes are not too high but whose hardships are enormous. Their economic conditions and social status are too inferior to bear comparison with rich and influential magnates. Such a system naturally brings about constant social turbulence and sharpening contradictions, which find expression in serious crime.

2. More serious is that the founding social philosophy of this country has brought about considerable destructiveness in society itself. For example, "freedom" and "democracy" are inherent political rights enjoyed by the people which different countries are achieving in different ways and by different means based on different conditions.

Yet, the United States not only describes "individual freedom" as perfect in every way and discredits the method of collectivism advocated by other countries as worthless but also conceptually deifies "individual freedom" as something overwhelming that cannot be restricted by any kind of social condition or social life. But the American people are subject to all kinds of restrictions, no less than people in other countries. In the United States, the annual tuition for attending a school producing the elite and government officials is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, which cannot be matched by the entire family income of a poor man. There is freedom to attend this type of school. In the United States, many important political, economic and personnel decisions are made with the clinking of glasses in exclusive clubs and bars, while ordinary people have no freedom to take part in making decisions. In Congress, legislative discussion often involves restrictions and counterrestrictions because people of different interest groups, social strata and ideologies fight to enlarge their own freedom and limit the freedom of others in order to gain more wealth, political and human rights for themselves, other "individual freedom" that can override all that.

Things that are overly exaggerated and inconsistent with reality will not stand. Since "individual freedom" is praised to the skies, it is not surprising that the idea of individual interests overriding everything and of enjoying life spread unchecked in society. This kind of selfish philosophy of life is bound to run into conflict with all kinds of restrictive relations actually existing in human society and in the end destroys illusions. In these circumstances, in the minds of some American people, particularly the young, the so-called high ideals, community welfare, national concepts, family ethics and other people's well-being are out-and-out nonsense. All this can also be described as the United States eating its own bitter fruit. In the United States, whenever a murderer is arrested, the question is invariably put as to whether that person is mentally disturbed. At first some people suspected that the 25-year old Hinckley, who shot the President, was mentally unstable. This has made me think of Lu Xun's famous work: "A Madman's Diary" which is pregnant with profound meaning. Whether these people of American society are suffering from mental disorder is a question worth being looked at.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS U.S. ENERGY DELEGATION

OW201601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Yu Qiuli, vice premier and minister in charge of the State Energy Commission, met with a coal and oil mixed-fuel delegation from the United States here today. The delegation is led by Professor Yuan Chia-liu, senior high energy physicist at the Brookhaven national laboratory. Dr Timothy Costello, president of Adelphi University, is the group's deputy leader.

Present at the meeting were Yang Bo, vice minister of the State Energy Commission, and Jiang Ming, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. The visitors arrived April 15 for a technical exchange tour at the invitation of the State Energy Commission.

LITERARY, ART CIRCLES ENTERTAIN U.S. ARTISTS

OW201648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--A nine-member delegation of prominent American artists, organized by the Center for U.S.-China Arts Exchange and led by composer Chou Wen-chung, this morning reported on their professional experience here through a slide and videotape demonstration. This evening the American artists who arrived here Saturday attended a reception in the Great Hall of the People and later, with J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy, attended a cocktail party given by Zhou Yang, Xia Yan and Lin Mohan, chairman and vice chairmen of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Other Chinese artists and writers also attended.

In his toast, Zhou Yang said "China and the U.S. are two great countries and nations. I hope our American friends are able to see more of our country and will have free discussions with Chinese artists."

Chou Wen-chung, in his toast, said "The cooperation between China, with a long history of culture, and the United States, with a young but vital force in art, will inevitably contribute to human beings and the arts in the future."

The delegation which includes photographer, author and editor Cornell Capa, set designer and Yale Professor Ming Cho Lee, dance troupe leader Alwin Nikolais and author Susan Sontag is scheduled to tour Xian, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

BRIEFS

YALE-HUNAN RELATIONS RESTORATION--The Yale Association in the United States and the Hunan Medical College have resumed contacts with each other since their relations were discontinued 30 years ago. They have established new relations of educational exchanges. A medical education study group of the Hunan Medical College has recently set out on a visit to the United States at the invitation of the Yale Association. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Apr 81 OW]

FIRST COCA-COLA PLANT--Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The first Coca-Cola bottling plant in China began production in Beijing on 15 April. The plant has an annual production capacity of more than 6,000 tons. An opening ceremony was held on 15 April at the plant. The U.S. Coca-Cola Company's board chairman, who came to Beijing for the occasion, Beijing's Vice Mayor Lu Yu and general manager of the China Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation Zhang Jianhua cut the ribbon. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 15 Apr 81 OW]

U.S. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS TEAM--Xian, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--A 5-day symposium attended by 20 Chinese and American scientists on systems analysis as a management technique opened here today under the terms of a 1979 government-to-government scientific and technical agreement. The U.S. team is headed by Professor Paul Gray of the Cox School of Business Administration of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. The Chinese scientists are led by Liu Yuanzhang, head of the division of operations management of the Institute of Systems Science under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Systems analysis, explained the Chinese scientists, analyzes available data to arrive at an optimum plan or design for the most efficient management system. At the opening ceremony, Vice Governor of Shaanxi Province Li Lianbi extended a warm welcome to the American guests and wished the symposium success. Paul Gray and Liu also spoke briefly, looking forward to more academic exchanges and closer cooperation between the scientists of the two countries. The symposium will hear 20 dissertations and papers, followed by discussions and exchanges of experience. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 17 Apr 81 OW]

'19 APRIL' UPRISING IN SOUTH KOREA COMMEMORATED

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK200749 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Xiu Qing [0208 1987]: "The '19 April' Spirit Inspires the South Korean People"]

[Text] Twenty-one years have elapsed since the "19 April" uprising staged by the South Korean people against the reactionary rule of the Syngman Rhee clique. This uprising has inspired the South Korean people to continuously fight for democratic freedom and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

In the spring of 1960, exploited and plundered by the Syngman Rhee clique, the social economy in South Korea had become a hopeless mess, all business languished and the people lived in dire poverty. The reactionary authorities deprived the South Korean people of their rudimentary democratic rights and brutally suppressed the patriotic youths and democrats. In 1959 alone, more than 240,000 people were arrested, imprisoned and killed. The broad masses of people really could not find a way out. The cry "better stand up and fight than sit and die" burst forth from them. On 15 March 1960, people in Masan city demonstrated against the "election" of the puppet president. They were bloodily suppressed by the reactionary army and police. On 19 April, 40,000 people in Seoul demonstrated for the second consecutive day. The angry demonstrators surrounded the South Korean National Assembly Hall and marched toward Gyongmudae where Syngman Rhee's "official residence" was located. Some people stormed into the arsenal of the Seoul police station, captured weapons and fought against the reactionary army and police. On the same day, demonstrations also took place in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Incheon and other cities. On 26 April, another demonstration of 500,000 people took place in Seoul, forcing Syngman Rhee to step down on 27 April.

After taking the reins of government Pak Chong-hui continued to exercise fascist dictatorship over the South Korean people and madly went in for arms expansion and war preparations. He clamored for "advancing northward" and did everything possible to obstruct the North-South dialogues and sabotage the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification. Eventually he was shot to death during a conflict within his own clique.

After Pak Chong-hui's death, the South Korean authorities continued to push the "yusin system constitution," kindling the anger of the South Korean people. In later March 1980, university students in various localities carried out a struggle for campus democracy. During the period commemorating the 20th anniversary of the "19 April" uprising, the struggle quickly spread all over South Korea. In 2 months more than 250,000 students, together with workers and people of all walks of life in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Incheon joined in this struggle. In particular, the people of Kwangju waged an epic struggle. This was the biggest patriotic antifascist struggle since the "19 April" uprising.

After Chon Tu-hwan had assumed the puppet presidency of South Korea, university students in Seoul demonstrated many times against the "government," opposing the "elections" of the puppet president and the puppet National Assembly members. They demanded the disbanding of the "student homeland defense corps" and the "social purification committee" and the ending of surveillance of schools. These struggles reflect the strong will of the South Korean students and people to oppose the new military fascist dictatorship.

No dictator, however cruel his rule and suppression may be, can put down the South Korean people's struggle and escape his doom.

DPRK Notes Anniversary

OW201240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The 21st anniversary of the April popular uprising by the South Korean people was marked at a meeting here yesterday. KCNA reported that Vice-Premier of DPRK Chong Chun-ki attended the meeting along with leading members of some mass organizations.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, in his report at the meeting expressed support for and solidarity with the youth and people in South Korea in their struggle against the South Korean authorities' fascist rule and for the democratization of South Korea. He hoped that the South Korean people would carry on their struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique as their compatriots did in the uprising 21 years ago, which ultimately led to the collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime. He also strongly condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its bloody suppression of the South Korean people fighting for democracy.

YE JIANYING MEETS TOKYO CHINESE DELEGATION

OW181304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, met and had a cordial talk with Huang Wenqin, vice-president of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, here this morning. Present at the meeting were Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province, and Yang Side, deputy secretary general of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference.

JAPAN CONTINUES UN SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW200721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government has decided to "continue its support as before for the representation of Democratic Kampuchea" at the U.N. General Assembly this fall, today's YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted Japanese Foreign Ministry sources as saying yesterday. The report said the Japanese Government will make this policy clear at a meeting in Manila in June of foreign ministers of ASEAN and Japan, the U.S. and Australia, and will ask the other participating states to take concerted action. In line with this policy, Japan will also try as it did last year to influence Western Europe and Third World states to support (Democratic Kampuchea).

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET SHOOTING EXERCISES

OW210709 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The Japanese Embassy in Moscow lodged a protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday against the Soviet designating of a dangerous zone for shooting exercises from April 21 to 24 near Japanese coastal waters, according to Japanese press reports. The Japanese protest note urged the Soviets to lift the designated dangerous zone where about 70 Japanese fishing boats are operating.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DRAMA COMPANY RECEPTION--Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Some 100 Chinese artists and the 51-member Japanese drama company, which is visiting China, gathered at a reception here at noon today. At the reception, noted playwright and art critic Xia Yan said humorously, "2,000 years ago, China's Confucius said, 'I'm happy that the friend has come from afar,' now, I want to add a few words. I'm 'very' happy that the 'old' friends have come from afar." Present at the reception were Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Wang Binghan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Cao Yu, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association. The reception was jointly sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese Dramatists' Association. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 10 Apr 81 OW]

JAPANESE JOURNALIST DELEGATION--The Japanese Japan-China News Agency delegation arrived in Nanjing from Xian, Shaanxi, by train on the afternoon of 11 April. Wang Zhaoquan, mayor of Nanjing Municipality met and feted the Japanese friends on the evening of 11 April. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 81 OW]

SIHANOUK HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW211225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today that he is trying to have direct negotiations with Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, and a delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and to have contacts with Son Sann and his liberation front on matters of forming a united front of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Speaking at a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists, Sihanouk said that as soon as agreement is reached between the three major patriotic forces in Kampuchea, they will hold a tripartite conference in one of the ASEAN capitals. He said that In Tam, former prime minister of Kampuchea and now his personal representative abroad, is visiting the ASEAN capitals. In Tam is coming to Beijing April 28 to discuss with him, Sihanouk said.

He said he had already proposed to Democratic Kampuchea that the two sides meet at a bilateral conference in Beijing at the beginning of May. "During this time, we will be able to make some progress in the process of forming the united front," Sihanouk said. "But you should not think we are able to form such a front in a short time because many details, among them common policy, diplomacy and military affairs, are to be discussed."

He also said that the forming of a united front of patriotic forces in Kampuchea "is a very complicated affair." "It will take a few months from now to succeed in forming such a front because there are still differences and controversies about items concerning the approach to the Kampuchean problem," Sihanouk said.

He reiterated his support for an international conference on Kampuchea with or without the participation of Vietnam. He said that, once the problem is resolved, he will make sure that Kampuchea becomes a peaceful and neutral country.

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

OW210750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government cultural delegation left here today for friendly visits to Australia and New Zealand. The delegation is led by Huang Zhen and Zhou Erfu, minister and vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. To promote the cultural exchanges between China and Australia and New Zealand, the delegation will sign an agreement with the Australian Government on Sino-Australian cultural cooperation, and will exchange views with the New Zealand Government on cultural exchanges between the two countries.

PAPUA LEADER CITED ON FORTHCOMING PRC VISIT

OW201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea [PNG] Iambakey Okuk said that he believed his forthcoming visit to China would strengthen economic and other relations between the two countries, according to a report from Port Moresby, quoting the POST COURIER today. Good relations between PNG, other Pacific countries and China might be vital to the future peace and security of the Pacific region, he said that there were also excellent opportunities for expanded trade with China, he added. [sentence as received] Mr Okuk expressed the belief that continued Russian presence in Afghanistan and the threat of direct intervention in Poland were threats to world peace. "It is vital that countries such as PNG maintain good relations with China, which has condemned and opposed Russian expansionism and aggression," he said.

'FIERCE FIGHTING' CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW151851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Afghan Muslim guerrillas and Soviet aggressor troops fought fiercely for three successive days starting from April 12 for the control of Qandahar headquarters of Qandahar Province bordering Pakistan, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. On the night of April 12, valiant Muslim fighters launched a major offensive on the enemy troops. Encounters took place in several parts of the city, taking a heavy toll of the enemy side.

The freedom fighters took control of a large part of the city till the evening of April 13 by frustrating all Soviet and Afghan attempts of reinforcement by land. However, the Soviet troops succeeded in sending reinforcement to the city by helicopters on April 14. Now they are in a better position to resist attacks from the Afghan patriots.

In the first week of April, the freedom fighters launched a number of operations in the city, killing a number of Soviet and puppet army men.

Qandahar Clashes

OW191658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Fierce fighting between Afghan freedom fighters and Soviet-Karmal troops in Qandahar city entered the seventh day yesterday, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS [AAP] today. Fighting is continuing around Shikarpur bazaar, the main business center, and the provincial educational and finance offices in the city.

Meanwhile, one Soviet Army division has already left Kabul and is heading towards Qandahar. The city last night resounded with the thunder of helicopters and mortar and small arms fire. A number of tanks were seen arriving at Shikarpur bazaar from the main highway which had been damaged by rockets. The freedom fighters are in control of the situation in the city as large numbers of citizens have joined the open insurrection. The Soviets are fighting a battle of resistance.

According to another AAP report, a bloody engagement took place in Cama sub-division of Nangarhar Province on April 14 in which 37 Soviet and Afghan puppet soldiers were killed. The fighting began when Soviet and Karmal forces tried to besiege the town and reoccupy it.

PLA'S WU XIUQUAN MEETS, FETES PAKISTANI GUESTS

OW201636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and entertained a Pakistan delegation from the national defence college led by Brig. Muhammad Aslam Khan here this evening.

Speaking at the banquet, Wu said "The Soviet incursion into Afghanistan shows the Soviet aggression and expansion has entered a new period." He praised the Pakistan Government and the army for "their consistent efforts, and just stand against the Soviet incursion." He said, "In safeguarding their national independence and territorial integrity and opposing outside interference, the Chinese Army and people would firmly stand by the Pakistan Army and people."

In his toast Brig. Aslam Khan praised the friendship between the army and people of the two countries.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Jia Ruoyu, deputy commandant of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Mohammed Yunus, the Pakistan ambassador to China and three other military attaches of the embassy here. The 21-member delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China.

INFLATION REPORTEDLY GAINING MOMENTUM IN INDIA

OW201848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Indian Minister of Finance Ramaswamy Venkataraman said at a meeting here yesterday that inflation, adverse balance of payments and the absence of a strong industrial recovery continued to plague the country's economy. But the country, he noted, had travelled far from the crisis situation of 1979.

Indian press and official reports indicates some improvement in industrial and agricultural production. Available official data puts the annual rate of inflation as on March 21 this year at 15.9 percent as against 13 percent on January 3. A 15 percent increase in freight rates from April 1 has started telling on the retail market with prices of almost all essential articles going up by 10 to 20 percent. Of the 26 selected food items only two commodities registered a fall while the remaining 24 showed increases ranging from 10.2 percent to 64.4 percent over the one year period.

Indian foreign exchange reserves, which showed increases in January and February, again registered a decline in March. The fall in the reserves last month was about rupees 1,850 million which is the second heaviest drop in 1980-1981, next to April of 1980 when the decline was about rupees 4,010 millions.

On the other hand, another good harvest is expected this year after a record crop last year. There is an increase in power generation in the past six months, while coal production also touched the record level. Steel output is also on the increase. To combat inflation and the drain on foreign exchange reserves, the government intended to bring down petroleum imports from the existing level of 72 percent of the country's export earnings to 60 percent. It has also taken measures to boost the exports.

PRC'S YANG JINGREN MEETS SRI LANKA BUDDHISTS

OW161843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yang Jingren met with the Sri Lanka Buddhist delegation, led by Minister of Cultural Affairs E.L.B. Hurulle, in the Great Hall of the People here today. China and Sri Lanka have close relations. Contacts between the peoples of the two countries have continuously increased, and contacts between Buddhists of the two countries are a part of the exchange between the peoples of the two countries, Yang Jingren said in the cordial and friendly talk. He said that he hoped friendship between China and Sri Lanka would continue to be enhanced.

Present at the meeting were C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China; Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China; Situ Huimin, vice minister of culture; Wang Zhongfang, vice minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the bureau of religious affairs under the State Council. The delegation arrived in Beijing April 14 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Buddhist Association of China. Before arrival in Beijing, the delegation visited Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW201248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today met here with the trade union delegation from Yugoslavia led by Rade Galeb, member of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. They had cordial talks on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and some current international issues. Present on the meeting were Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Mr Mirko Ostojic, the Yugoslav ambassador to China.

PRC'S XU YINSHENG MEETS SFRY'S VLADO JANZIC

OW200130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and president of the Yugoslav Table Tennis Association, met Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China and president of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, at the Vojvodina sports centre here this evening. In a cordial conversation, Comrade Janzic expressed welcome and regards on behalf of the LCY Central Committee to the Chinese delegation which has come to take part in the current world table tennis championships, and greeted its achievements made in the competitions. Both sides also talked about cooperation between the two countries in the sports field.

NI ZHIFU MEETS VISITING ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW151326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a cordial talk with a Romanian delegation of the Ministry of Labor here today. The delegation is led by Ilie Cisu, vice minister of labor. Present at the meeting were Zhang Ping, deputy director of the State Bureau of Labour; and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

NO MAJOR CHANGES REPORTED AT GDR PARTY CONGRESS

OW170349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The 10th national congress of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) wound up its six days of meetings here today. The report on the work of the party was delivered by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker. Prime Minister Willi Stoph explained the country's new five-year national economic development program (from 1981 to 1985) to the delegates. He pledged that the national income from production in the next five years will be 28-30 percent above that of 1980.

Congress elected a new Central Committee of the party, which at its first plenum re-elected Erich Honecker its general secretary. It also elected a 17-member Political Bureau. Most of the former Politburo members retained their membership. Two former alternate Politburo members, Horst Dohlus and Joachim Herrmann, were made full members.

JORDAN'S STAND ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUE VIEWED

OW171630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Roundup: Jordan's Stand on Middle East--by XINHUA correspondents Wan Guang, Zhang Jinglei"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The key to the security and stability of the Middle East is a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestine issue. Participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the forthcoming talks is essential for the settlement of this crucial issue in the Middle East. This is Jordan's stand as expressed repeatedly by Jordanian officials recently. Jordanian official sources said that Jordan will not attend any talks without the Palestinians' participation. King Husayn of Jordan has declared that Jordan opposed the so-called Jordanian option and declared that there is only a Palestinian option.

Official sources said that Jordan has explained its stand clearly to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his recent visit here. Jordan hoped that the U.S. would assess seriously the Arab position and take a "new start" and "new approach" in its Middle East policy, rather than be "the prisoner of past policies and actions." Jordan also encouraged the European community to develop further the Venice declaration toward the necessity of Palestinian participation in the Middle East peace talks.

Jordan has expressed its disagreement with the new U.S. Administration's "top priority" only to security in the Middle East to confront the Soviet threat of expansion. However, this does not mean that Jordan overlooks the Soviet threat at all. Right after his meeting with Haig in Amman, King Husayn went to London for a private visit. In a speech at the British military staff academy on April 8, he pointed out once again that the Soviet presence in the Red Sea, the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula and Afghanistan as well as in other regions of the Middle East constitutes a threat to the Arab entity and its future. But Husayn stressed: "While Western concern for the defense of oil fields in the Gulf region is understandable, no viable defense concept of the region will emerge in the absence of Arab cooperation and support." Husayn called on the designers of Western defense strategy to take into consideration the Arab sentiment of nationalism. He offered a five-point plan for the Gulf's security in which he urged a speedy and honorable solution to the Palestine problem. It is viewed here that the plan is a Jordanian initiative which also reflects the aspiration of the Gulf Arab countries and other moderate Arab states.

A Jordanian high official told XINHUA that Jordan's stand towards the settlement of the Middle East problem is total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands including East Jerusalem, recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, including their right to establishment of an independent state on their own land, participation of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in any peace talks, and security guarantee for all the states in the region.

Jordan's deep concern about the Palestine problem is obvious. Over 60 percent of Jordan's 2.2 million population is Palestinians who were forced to leave their homeland in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and are now living in refugee camps in Jordan.

Recently Jordan has strongly condemned Israel's project to open a Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal and called for united Arab action to foil it. Preliminary estimates say that the canal would raise the Dead Sea water level by seventeen meters. This means the submerging of all land and villages in the Jordan Valley, which is Jordan's main agricultural region, as well as industrial projects and the potash resources, one of Jordan's major resources.

U.S. SENATE LEADER ON USSR THREAT TO MIDEAST

OW171931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States will play a more active role following the Israeli elections in June to find more active initiatives to solve the Palestinian problem, declared U.S. Senate Republican majority leader Howard Baker here yesterday. Speaking at a press conference after his meeting with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Baker stated that the United States will work together with Egypt for the realization of the Camp David peace accords. He said that the United States will look to Egypt and its president to find a better way of understanding and new techniques to face the danger of the Soviet foreign policy in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries.

Baker, who arrived here on April 15 after visiting Saudi Arabia and Israel, said upon his arrival that his mission in Cairo was to promote efforts to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East and sound out President as-Sadat on the proposed sale of enhanced American air defence gear to Saudi Arabia. As-Sadat said at the press conference that he was for providing Saudi Arabia with the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), adding that he had asked for certain types of weapons that were used now in Israel. As to the Egyptian-U.S. relations, he said that they were so solid now to the extent that "we can differ and still sit together and work together for the big aim."

In an earlier interview with Egyptian journalists, Baker said that the Reagan administration considers the Soviet Union the source of real threat to the security of the Middle East. He pointed out that it is necessary for the countries in the region to join hands to confront this peril which threatens the whole world. Baker declared that the United States finds herself compelled in view of this grave Soviet challenge to shoulder her responsibilities in defending militarily her interests and friends. The policy of the Reagan administration is based on the necessity of defending militarily America's friends without hesitation, he added. Baker left here this morning.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE VOICES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

OW201232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--After eight days of deliberations, the 15th session of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) closed last night with a new PLO executive committee headed by 'Arafat elected. The session decided to extend the mandate of the current national council for another two years. It was learned that a political resolution will be issued tonight in Damascus or in Beirut.

During the session, the Chinese representative, Ambassador Lu Weichao said, "The Chinese Government and the Chinese people will continue to support, as usual, the just cause of the Palestinian people."

BLEAK LIFE OF BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA NOTED

OW201840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Gaborone, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Black people in South Africa are suffering severely under the rule of the white racist government despite the fact that the country has scored some economic growth in the past years. Today, the blacks are still deprived of the fundamental right of participating in politics. The vast majority of the black people who make up 70 percent of the country's population have no hand in the formulation and implementation of the policy.

Class law, group areas act and other discriminative laws are still in force. The high rate of rape is so alarming that many women, especially those who leave for work in the early hours of the morning and come back at dusk, live in fear. Over 46,000 rape cases, of which 44,717 victims were black, were reported between 1972 and 1976. A new study of household patterns in Soweto where more than one million blacks live has found that while average wages for blacks have gone up by nearly 20 percent between July 1978 and December last year, the consumer price index has shot up by 38.64 percent in the same period. Statistics show that South Africa faces a backlog of more than 200,000 housing units for blacks, Indians and coloureds.

The "homeland" Transkei has become "independent" for five years, but discrimination is still practised. Blacks are often underpaid and refused permanent jobs and upgrading and many are under more serious oppression than before. Winterveld of Bophuthatswana, some 40 kms away from Pretoria, is a town in limbo created by the government in the 1950's in an attempt to make Pretoria a totally white area by moving all blacks away. It is a mass of sprawling shanties made of rusted corrugated iron, plywood and sheets of plastic. There are no electricity, no clinic, no running water, nor sewage disposal facilities for a population of 500,000 to 750,000.

Black children suffer most in townships and "homelands". Conditions are poor and the rate of disease is high. In schools, children had to sit on the ground or to learn their lessons under the trees. It is quite common that hungry children faint in classrooms.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT TO VISIT PRC 27 APR

OW210748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, is to pay a state visit to China beginning on April 27.

CHEN MUHUA GREETES TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE

OW201550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme. Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, flew into Beijing this evening for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Tunisia's first lady was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Vice President of the All-China Women's Federation Lei Jieqiong. A young woman presented Mme. Bourguiba with a bouquet.

In a written statement issued exclusively to XINHUA, Mme. Bourguiba said "I am very glad to pay an official friendship visit to this beautiful, great and friendly country. My husband President Bourguiba asked me to convey his friendship, respect and admiration to the great Chinese people and their leaders." She went on to say she hoped her current visit would contribute to friendly relations and cooperation between Tunisia and China.

During her visit, Mme. Bourguiba is scheduled to tour Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. She will have extensive contacts with local people in those cities. Those accompanying the first lady on the visit include Secretary General of the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri. Also present at the airport were Mohamed el-Memmi, the Tunisian ambassador to China, and Mme. Memmi.

SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED

OW191239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Cuba and the Soviet Union signed a protocol on economic and scientific cooperation and an agreement on loan for economic cooperation from 1981 to 1985 here yesterday. Under the protocol, the two countries will cooperate in the fields of textile, electric energy, metallurgy of nickel. The loan agreement stipulates that Moscow will invest in Cuba in the next five years twice as much as in the previous five years. In accordance with a Soviet-Cuban cooperation plan, the Soviet Union will participate in building a new nuclear power plant, an oil refinery and a number of sugar refineries, and rebuilding the Jose Marti International Airport.

GUYANESE POLITICAL DELEGATION TO VISIT CHINA

OW180338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice-president of Guyana, and a delegation of the congress led by him will come to China for an official visit April 21 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

PRC WORKERS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

OW170745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party workers ended a ten-day friendly visit to Mexico and left here for home this morning. The delegation, led by Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, arrived here on April 6 after its visit to Venezuela and Guyana, at the invitation of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party of Mexico.

On April 7, Javier Garcia Paniagua, president of the host party's national executive committee, met the Chinese guests and had a cordial talk with them.

The Chinese delegation also met leaders of the Mexican Labour Congress, the National Peasants' Confederation, national confederation of the people's organizations and others.

TRADE MINISTER LI QIANG MEETS CANADIAN GUESTS

OW201606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, today met here with a Canadian delegation of the Canada-China Trade Council led by M.H. Cochrane, president of the council. The delegation is to attend the annual meeting of the trade council of the two countries on April 30 in Hangzhou. The delegation arrived here yesterday.

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C H I N A
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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YANG DEZHI, OTHERS ATTEND PLA COMMENDATION MEETING

OW210120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The PLA's General Staff Headquarters and General Political Department jointly held a commendation meeting this evening for the army's outstanding athletes and coaches and presented awards to 221 of them.

Attending the meeting and presenting the awards to outstanding athletes and coaches were Yang Dezhi, Yang Yong, Wang Ping, Li Da, Rong Gaotang, Kong Yuan, Liang Biye, Gan Weiha, Huang Yukun, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan, Xu Xin, Han Huaizhi and others.

Rong Gaotang, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, extended warm greetings to the commended army athletes and coaches on behalf of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. He hoped that all athletes, coaches and physical culture workers would carry forward the spirit of patriotism, collectivism, hard training and scaling heights with courage; continually raise the level of training and management; and score still better achievements in major international sports.

Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department, spoke on behalf of the General Staff Headquarters and the General Political Department. He said: We are commending outstanding athletes and coaches not only because they have won championships and gold medals but also because of their spirit of patriotism and the mettle of revolutionary heroism displayed in their pursuit of honor for the motherland and for the army. With such spirit and mettle, we can struggle and get ahead courageously, perseveringly and obstinately in physical culture contests; we can go all out, aim high and advance in unity in all aspects to army building work; and we can fear neither hardship nor death and win victory in fighting to defend the motherland. He hoped that all army commanders and fighters will carry forward the spirit of patriotism and resolve to make contributions to the people, the motherland and mankind.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the various major PLA units stationed in Beijing and several thousand commanders and fighters.

NEW BEIJING ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY TO DEBUT 1 JUNE

OW210310 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Apr (AFP)--THE CHINA DAILY, the first English-language newspaper to be published in Beijing will make its debut on June 1 this year, reports from the Chinese capital said today. Judging from the ten trial issues published to date, THE CHINA DAILY will have a many-faceted coverage rich in Chinese features.

Printed on four broadsheets and folded into eight pages, THE CHINA DAILY carries important China and world news on its front page with weather forecasts for Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou tucked away in its upper right corner.

The second page focuses on important economic items, both domestic and foreign, along with special columns on the financial markets in London, New York and Hong Kong, including stocks, gold and commodities and price fluctuations of the previous day. Page three centres on domestic news with a special column on Beijing. The fourth page is devoted to commentaries on international and domestic issues and readers' correspondence. Page five is dedicated to the arts and literature, featuring articles on Chinese literature, films, cultural relics, and the cultural activities, films and television programs in Beijing. The sixth page contains features on travel introducing Chinese scenic spots and travel guidances plus English cross-word puzzles. On page seven are sports news, both domestic and foreign, while page eight covers international news.

There are advertising displays on all pages touting imported cigarettes, lines [as received], liquors and consumer goods.

PLA'S WEI GUOQING URGES CARRYING OUT GUIDELINES

OW190819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, recently pointed out: It is necessary to study and implement the guidelines of the central work conference as the central task in the army's current political work and to continue grasping it firmly and well.

He said: We should step up publicity and education on upholding the four basic principles and should not overlook the rectification of rightist and other erroneous ideas while directing our main efforts at eliminating the influence of "leftist," erroneous ideas.

Wei Guoqing made these remarks after more than 10 days of investigation and study at a certain corps under the Nanjing PLA units. During his stay, he held informal discussions with corps, division and regimental leading cadres and also participated in study and discussions by squads and platoons of fighters to acquaint himself with the results achieved in implementing the guidelines of the central work conference and those of the all-army political work conference which had been held for the purpose of implementing the guidelines of the central work conference. In light of the PLA units actual conditions, he also expressed his opinions on how to continue to profoundly study the guidelines of the central work conference.

Wei Guoqing said: In studying and implementing the guidelines of the central work conference, stress should be placed on leading cadres at and above the regimental level. They should carry out their work with the documents of the central work conference as the guiding principles. While studying these documents, party committees at all levels should constantly study new situations and problems, do a good job of propaganda and education work and do a great deal of painstaking ideological work. They should systematically educate army units on the lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and, in the course of education guide commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to solve basic problems and not merely minor ones.

Wei Guoqing said: The basic task of political work is to strengthen publicity and education on upholding the four basic principles. We must not waver in the least over this. In upholding the four basic principles, there is interference from the "left" as well as from the right. One view holds that upholding the four basic principles will hamper the emancipation of the mind, and the other holds that stressing the emancipation of the mind will lead to deviation from the four basic principles. Both views are one-sided. In the past, especially during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the "leftist" guidelines prevailed in our party. Some of our cadres were influenced by these guidelines in varying degrees. Some cadres have failed to understand the lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee mainly because they have been under the influence of the "left." Our army must not overlook the "leftist" influence, nor must it overlook the rectification of rightist and other erroneous ideas while directing its main efforts at eliminating the influence of "leftist," erroneous ideas. Different problems in different places and at different times should be handled according to different specific conditions. Correcting "leftist" and rightist deviations, matters should not be raised to the higher plane of principle at will, nor is everyone required to pass the test. No movement should be launched.

Wei Guoqing added: Without a highly developed spiritual civilization, one will lose one's spiritual prop and it will be impossible to build socialism. As dialectical materialists, we recognize that matter determines spirit and man's social being determines his social consciousness in the general development of history. However, we do and must recognize the reaction of spirit [on matter] and the reaction of man's social consciousness on his social being.

The General Political Department put forward the slogan "four have's," "three stresses" and "two fearlessnesses" (have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline; fear neither hardship nor sacrifice) and called on soldiers to be determined to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind. These were put forward according to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinions and the army's actual conditions. The army must act according to these requirements and pay close attention to spiritual civilization to further carry forward our army's fine traditions.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITED ON FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

OW171921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Text" of 17 April JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial: "Uphold and Safeguard the Four Basic Principles"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The study and implementation of the guidelines laid down by the central work conference is the central theme at present. In order to do a good job in studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by this conference, to carry out the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee well and to smoothly fulfill the various assignments given us by the party and the country, it is important to fundamentally raise the consciousness of all the comrades in the army in upholding and safeguarding the four basic principles. Our party has always upheld the four basic principles over a protracted period. On 30 March 1979 Comrade Deng Xiaoping, entrusted by the party Central Committee, and according to the guidelines laid down by the party's third plenary session, solemnly reaffirmed that it is necessary to uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat (that is, people's democratic dictatorship), the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He also made an overall and profound elucidation, pointing out that the upholding of the four basic principles is the fundamental prerequisite in the realization of the four modernizations program. With regard to these four basic principles, the party Central Committee has time and again stressed for the past 2 years that we must unswervingly uphold them. Under no circumstances should we vacillate. The central work conference convened in December 1980 again called for efforts to take vigorous action and the initiative in boldly, straightforwardly and persuasively popularizing the four basic principles and waging a fierce struggle against serious erroneous thinking and words that oppose the four basic principles. The reaffirmation of the four basic principles by the party Central Committee has won wholehearted support from the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This has played an important role in helping cadres and masses raise their political awareness; promote the emancipation of their thinking; eradicate the interference from "left" and right ideas; implement the line, principles and the series of policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

At the crucial moment of a major historical turn, the party Central Committee has time and again reminded us to uphold the four basic principles because this issue is really important. The four basic principles determine China's social nature and state system, the party's leading position and the guideline for carrying out revolution and construction. They were the basis in the founding of our nation and are the four huge pillars of the great socialist motherland. They concern the consolidation of the fruits of the people's revolution, the success and failure of the four modernizations program and the future and destiny of the country. Our struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques is a struggle between revolution and counterrevolution and also the struggle between those who uphold the four basic principles and those who destroy them. The series of major decisions made by our party since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are ones which adhere to the four basic principles.

These decisions were made on the basis of the four basic principles. They are the specific application and manifestation of the four basic principles under the new circumstances. Compatible with the fundamental interests of the people in China, the four basic principles are the political foundation of unity for the whole party, army and all the people in the country. If the four basic principles are shaken, the will of the people in the country is shaken, as is the general political situation of the party and the nation and the entire socialist cause. It will be impossible to implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The smooth realization of the major principle of further readjusting the national economy and promoting political stability as decided by the central work conference will be entirely out of the question.

The four basic principles represent the world outlook of the communists and their fundamental stand. For more than half a century, countless revolutionary martyrs shed blood over the vast land of China. Didn't they aim to establish a powerful socialist nation of people's democratic dictatorship led by the Communist Party of China with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as guidance? In their eyes, this aim was more important than their own lives. We, the People's Army, have gone through fire and water and fought north and south on many fronts. Haven't we done this for the realization of such a great ideal? The four basic principles are the spiritual pillars of the magnificent revolutionary cause we are developing. They are included in China's Constitution and our party constitution and guiding principles for political life which are to be observed by every party member and citizen. Not only must we, the people of this generation, uphold these principles. Our offspring must also uphold them, one generation after another, until communism is realized.

The upholding of the four basic principles is of great significance to the younger generation. The future and hope of our nation are placed in our youth. Growing up in the 10 years of turmoil, they received tremendous tempering. However, because they were not educated on the four basic principles in a systematic way, they lack a deep understanding of the extremely important nature of upholding these principles. They are easily influenced by the erroneous trend of thought. If we do not uphold and safeguard the four basic principles, how can we bring up and cultivate our younger generation to become successors to the socialist cause and pass on, from one generation to another, the revolutionary torch which was hoisted high by the martyrs? We must not forget: Imperialists have said they pin their hope on our third and fourth generations. As long as we persistently conduct education among the young people on the four basic principles; make use of the four basic principles as sunshine, rain and dew to fertilize the minds of the young people; and fire the broad masses of young people with prolonged enthusiasm, the fond dreams of all hostile elements will be ignominiously shattered.

Our party has repeatedly stressed the need to uphold the four basic principles. This is because, in contrast with ordinary times, we have more ideological problems to solve during the period of a major turn. This is also because there are some people who doubt, go against and even oppose and attack the four basic principles. The problems of the majority of these people involve their awareness, while the problems of some people involve their stand. Still others crave nothing short of nationwide chaos. This last group forms a destructive force hostile to the four basic principles. It plays the role of hoodwinking, confusing and poisoning a few people who are politically naive. Facts have proved that they not only can harm our cause, but have already done so. We must not take it lightly.

The People's Liberation Army is the people's army under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party of China. The upholding of the four basic principles is our army's steadfast and correct political orientation, the fundamental task in our army's political work and the important source of our army's fighting strength. All cadres and fighters of our army must steadfastly uphold and safeguard the four basic principles.

They must boldly step forward, adopt a clear-cut stand and courageously and straightforwardly struggle against the erroneous words and deeds that attack the four basic principles. Particularly, the Communist Party members must regard their efforts to uphold and safeguard the four basic principles as their sacred duty.

Would the criticism and the necessary struggle against the words and deeds opposing the four basic principles hinder the emancipation of one's thinking, neglect democracy and run counter to the double hundred policy? The emancipation of our thinking is our party's firm and unshakable policy. We must continue to persistently emancipate our thinking if we are to implement the ideological line of dialectical-materialism reaffirmed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, seek truth from facts, study the new situation and solve new problems. However, we must emancipate our thinking with the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Under no circumstances should we do as we please and irresponsibly talk nonsense, disregarding objective reality, the scientific basis and the interests of the people.

The so-called breaching of the "conventions" of the four basic principles and other strange talk about fundamentally negating the four basic principles is definitely not a liberation of our thinking but a retrogression in ideology that goes against the law of historical development.

Our party has repeatedly stressed that without people's democracy there will be no socialism and that socialist democracy must be developed and improved constantly. However, neither democracy nor freedom are absolute things nor are they limitless. We must strictly distinguish between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy and between socialist democracy and individualistic democracy. We must combine democracy toward the people with dictatorship over the enemies. We must integrate democracy with concentration, a legal system, discipline and the party's leadership. Anarchism and ultraindividualism will only damage and trample on the people's democracy and freedom, and will only serve those people with ulterior motives.

The principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend" was designed to encourage the development of art and science and promote the prosperity of socialist culture in our country. We should allow a free development of different artistic forms and styles and a free contention between different schools in sciences. However, to implement the "double hundred" principle, we must uphold and protect the four basic principles and must not violate or negate the four basic principles.

Guided by the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of literary and art workers in our country have upheld and protected the four basic principles and have made great achievements. This is the main trend at present.

Nevertheless, there are indeed tendencies which, to varying degrees, go against the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and run counter to the four basic principles. Some of those tendencies are caused by the pernicious influence of ultraleft thinking and some are caused by the influence of bourgeois liberalism. In many cases, the two erroneous ideas often converge.

We should of course strengthen and improve the party's leadership over literature and art. We should not flagrantly interfere with creativity in literature and art, but we must not misinterpret it as casting aside the party's leadership, abandoning the socialist road, permitting rivalry against the party and negating the four basic principles.

We should adhere to the principle of "three noes." We should not wantonly seize on somebody's mistakes or shortcomings, wantonly hurl charges and accusations, or wantonly strike at the people.

However, we must not misinterpret it as throwing away normal criticism toward literature and art. Criticism and self-criticism are in our party's fine tradition. Comrade Mao Zedong said that toward erroneous thinking among the people, we should only use methods of discussion, criticism and reasoning in order to truly develop correct opinions, overcome erroneous thinking and truly solve the problem.

More discussions will only make truth clearer. Only through scientific criticism in the spirit of seeking truth from facts can we activate our thinking, promote the development of literature and art and other cultural work, create more colorful and fragrant flowers in our socialist garden and truly form a situation in which a hundred flowers can bloom together.

The fundamental principles contained in Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" were and still are the directions that revolutionary literary and art workers must follow. In no way should these principles be changed or denied. Now a noteworthy phenomenon is that upholding the four basic principles and paying attention to social effects are described as "sticks," "cold winds" and "cold currents." Some people more often than not describe correct criticisms as sticks and sophistically refuse to accept them or even attack the well-meaning criticisms as "ossified thinking" and "rude interference." Others even smear the literary and art workers who persist in party leadership and uphold the four basic principles as "literary courtiers" and advocate that writers should have "some reactionary traits." Should not this kind of ideology and comment be refuted and faulted? Some literary and art works openly disobey the four basic principles, paint a dark picture of our party and nation, distort and smear patriotism, express grievances against the socialist system and the people's democratic dictatorship and, with ill intentions, mock and totally negate Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. Should not this kind of work containing serious political mistakes be subjected to criticism? With regard to works that cause adverse effects on our society, smear the image of our party and nation, damage the dignity and honor of our people's army and corrupt our youth, can we let them go unchecked and do nothing to resist them? We should vehemently refute, blame, criticize and resist them. Only thus can we persist in and uphold the four basic principles.

In making criticism and carrying out necessary struggles against the trend to violate the four basic principles, we must strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. It is imperative to draw a clear line of demarcation between the question of understanding, the academic question and the political question, that is, to distinguish between mistakes of political stance and general problems with regard to ideology and understanding. The ideological problems among our cadres and masses should be solved by carrying out the principle of seeking truth from facts and by giving correct guidance. In carrying out criticisms and self-criticism, we must have good intention toward others, persist in reasoning things out on the basis of facts, guard against one-sidedness, pay attention to propriety, leave some leeway and avoid exaggerating the problems. In dealing with problems of individuals, we must take a cautious attitude and must not draw political conclusions hastily. If we persist in doing so, we will be able to unite the majority of our cadres and masses to work with one mind and one heart toward the four modernizations. By doing so, we will be able to pool our strength to readjust our economy. As for comments that vilify and attack the four basic principles and which are hostile to socialism and party leadership, we must resolutely expose them and deal them hard blows.

Now the socialist economic and political systems have been founded, and exploiters no longer exist as a class in our country. Although class struggle is no longer a principal contradiction in our society, it does exist and is under the widening influence of international class struggle.

Under no circumstances should we relax our vigilance or discard the concept of class struggle and the method of class analysis simply because exploiters no longer exist as a class in our country. What we should do is to conduct a profound education on the four basic principles and the line, principles and policies of our party so as to ward off the corruptive effects of the erroneous trend of thought on our army units. By doing this, we will be able to uphold still better the party leadership over our army units and consolidate and raise their fighting capacity. Persisting in and upholding the four basic principles represents the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in the country. Together with the people throughout the country and with the comrades on all fronts, we must take it as our bounden duty to shoulder this vital political responsibility.

JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW171414 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Report on "excerpts" of JIEFANGJUN BAO article by (Tang Wensheng) and (Jia Chunfeng):
"On the Distinction Between Socialist Democracy and Bourgeois Democracy"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: Socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy are founded on completely different economic bases. In other words, they are closely connected with the economic base and the economic interests of the ruling class. The economic base for bourgeois democracy is the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production. The bourgeoisie takes advantage of such a democracy to coordinate, concentrate and strengthen the will and vigor of their own ranks, protect their private ownership, and exploit, oppress and rule the proletariat and the working people. Socialist democracy is a new political system founded on the economic base of socialist public ownership. The proletariat uses socialist democracy to unite all the people and pool their will and strength to protect the socialist public ownership, develop socialist undertakings and create conditions for eliminating class disparity and attaining its ultimate aim of realizing communism.

Socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy are different in character and limitation. Bourgeois democracy is no doubt a progress of historic significance if compared with feudalism and autocracy. However, bourgeois democracy is still exclusively for exploiting classes, and it will never be extended to other classes. In capitalist countries, the bourgeoisie, relying on the means of production it possesses, monopolizes the rights to manage state, economic and social affairs. In those countries, the proletariat and the working people do not enjoy the rights to manage state and social affairs because they do not own the means of production. At most, they have certain limited rights given them on the premise that bourgeois rule is safeguarded, the foundation of the rule is not shaken, and existing social, economic, political and cultural systems are not threatened. In other words, bourgeois democracy is democracy enjoyed by a small number of exploiters. Its basis is to limit and deprive the exploited majority of their rights. Its objective is to oppose the exploited majority. It excludes the broad masses of working people from democracy, state power and political life.

Socialist democracy is contrary to bourgeois democracy. Under socialism, the proletariat and the people are the owners of the means of production and all material and cultural wealth, and they are the masters of the country and the society. As a political system of the country, socialist democracy is none other than the political and economic rights in the hands of the proletariat and the people. With socialist democracy, the people enjoy full democratic rights and freedom and participate in managing state and social affairs of a daily widening range. Under socialist democracy, the state denies democracy to only a very small number of persons and rules and oppresses them. Those persons are our enemies who oppose socialism.

As for the contents of democracy, socialist democracy is a genuine and real democracy, while bourgeois democracy is an incomplete and hypocritical democracy.

1. In capitalist countries, almost all the material conditions, means and instruments for applying democracy are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The working people do not have the necessary material guarantee for exercising democratic rights at all. Therefore, to the broad masses of working people, so-called democracy and freedom are nothing but a mere scrap of paper or empty talk.
2. The bourgeois constitutions and laws advertise democracy for the whole people in the words of certain articles. At the same time, they attach additional clauses to limit democracy so that the working people cannot actually enjoy democratic rights. For instance, the constitution gives all the citizens the right to vote and to stand for election, but it also sets such voter's qualifications as property, religion, nationality and education. In fact, it deprives the working people of their right to vote and to stand for election.
3. Bourgeois democracy is the product of the interaction of the objective factors of two contradictions. On one hand is bourgeois democracy, which the bourgeoisie need in order to develop a wage labor system and to safeguard exploitation under it. On the other hand is the struggle of the proletariat and the working people to oppose exploitation and oppression and to fight for democratic rights and freedom. Capitalism integrates democracy solely because it stands to gain by safeguarding its basis for exploitation. Once the bourgeoisie considers that its rule is endangered and its interests are threatened, it will at anytime cut out or discard democracy. Past and present facts show that even the most democratic bourgeois governments must enact exceptional laws and decrees to cope with economic and political crises. Such circumstances deprive the working people of their limited rights and freedom.

Socialist democracy is entirely different. The socialist economy of public ownership can provide people with the material conditions, means and instruments for exercising democracy. Consequently, the people are guaranteed materially the exercise of their democratic rights. Also, the stipulations of the people's democratic rights contained in the socialist constitution and laws conform both in principle and practice. Any other stipulations negating such rights are against the law. Any acts in violation of such rights are prohibited by the constitution and laws and must be stopped and corrected.

Socialist and bourgeois democracies also differ in form. Indeed, socialist democracy has inherited certain democratic forms from bourgeois democracy. However, being founded on different economic bases and having different character and contents, their democratic forms are bound to differ. In developing socialist democracy, we must absolutely not copy bourgeois democratic forms indiscriminately. For instance, Marx and Lenin time and again pointed out that the socialist countries must not inherit the bourgeois parliamentary system of separating legislative and administrative powers, because the parliamentary system is a concentrated expression of the bourgeois social and political relationships--an assembly used by the bourgeoisie to hoodwink the working people. The state mechanism is manipulated by the bourgeoisie from behind the scenes and operated by the various departments, organizations and headquarters.

The universal suffrage systems of the capitalist countries and of countries in which the masters are both the proletariat and the working people are identical in name but different in essence. Owing to numerous limitations on qualifications for election, the working people are in reality barred from elections. Which bourgeois country has ever elected a candidate of the workers as president? In socialist countries, all citizens who are above 18 years old are eligible to be elected without any additional qualifications.

After seizing state power, the proletariat and the working people must not look backward in developing socialist democracy and must not look for socialist democratic forms from bourgeois democracy. They must, instead, rely on socialist practice and strive to create new democratic forms to meet the needs of the socialist economy and politics.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES EDUCATION FOR STAFF, WORKERS

HK201414 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Regard Staff and Workers Education as a Major Task and Grasp It Firmly and Well"]

[Text] In February this year, the party Central Committee and the State Council made a decision on strengthening staff and workers education. Recently the State Council held a national staff and workers education meeting to discuss the implementation of the decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council and to exchange experience in developing staff and workers education in different places. Staff and workers education in our country will be more effectively developed.

The party Central Committee and the State Council pointed out: "Staff and workers education is an important means of tapping intellectual resources and training competent personnel and is a reliable guarantee of continued development of the national economy. It is also related to the success or failure in modernization work." It was also pointed out, "Further economic readjustment will be effected from now on and strengthening staff and workers education is one of the major measures in carrying out readjustment." The party Central Committee and the State Council called on party and government leadership at all levels and party committees, administrations, trade unions and CYL organizations in all factories, mines, enterprises and establishments to attach great importance to staff and workers education and grasp it as a major task.

At present, the situation of staff and workers education is good. Staff and workers education, destroyed in the 10 calamitous years, has been gradually restored and developed. About 50 percent of the units in our country's enterprises have run schools or short term training classes and about 20 percent of the total number of staff members and workers are taking part in study. Secondary technical education and college education for staff and workers have also been strengthened. Last year, 1.53 million staff members and workers studied in various kinds of colleges for staff and workers.

However, generally speaking, staff and workers education is not given due attention, and the conditions of staff and workers education fail to meet the requirements of modernization and the demand for learning among the masses of staff members and workers.

To carry out modernization, it is imperative to have a strong force of staff and workers with a socialist consciousness and a rather high scientific and cultural level. The basic quality of staff members and workers in our country is very good. However, due to the disasters caused by the 10 calamitous years, and because for many years we have relaxed educational work for staff and workers, the present level of this force is far from meeting the requirements of modernization. Politically and ideologically, some staff members and workers lack a correct understanding of socialism and the attitude of being masters. Also, they fail to observe labor discipline. In cultural knowledge and vocational skills, according to a survey on 20 million staff members and workers at the end of 1979, 80 percent did not reach junior middle school educational level. Of these, illiterates and semi-illiterates accounted for 7.8 percent; the technical level of workers in actual operations was low, with the technical grades of most workers being below the third grade; most management personnel lacked knowledge in modern enterprise management, and technical personnel constituted only 2.8 percent of the total number of staff members and workers in industrial departments. Furthermore, a considerable portion of them did not have a college education. The shortage of competent personnel is a common and conspicuous problem. Unless this state of affairs is changed, it is impossible to achieve modernization. To change this state of affairs, it is imperative to develop staff and workers education vigorously.

Some comrades often regard modernization as construction in the material field. When talking about production, they only think in terms of increasing equipment and asking for more investment. They ignore the development of the people's intellectual resources. Due to the low scientific and cultural level of staff members and workers, very often equipment cannot be operated and enterprises cannot be properly managed, resulting in great waste and poor economic results. We must learn from these lessons. According to Marxist principles, of the essential factors in production, man, that is laborers, is the most active essential factor. The scientific and cultural level of man determines to a very great extent the level of operation and management of enterprises, the rate of labor productivity and the speed of development of production. Modern enterprises in particular need a relatively high scientific and cultural level. This kind of scientific and cultural level can only be attained by means of the development of the whole educational cause, including staff and workers education. Practical experience shows again and again that, given the same material conditions, economic results vary with the political and ideological consciousness and the scientific and cultural level of staff members and workers in enterprises. Therefore, it is justifiable to say that strengthening staff and workers education is a strategic measure in our country's modernization to produce good economic results with less investment. A leader must pay attention both to material production and to staff and workers education and training competent personnel. Otherwise, it means he does not understand modernization. Why do some comrades not attach importance to staff and workers education? The main ideological source is the influence of "leftist" ideas over many years and the old habitual force of small production. One of the major expressions of "leftist" ideas is to look down upon cultural knowledge, look down upon science and technology, and look down upon intellectuals, and consequently to look down upon education. The old habitual force of small production easily causes a man to become short-sighted and to be satisfied with the present state of technological backwardness. We hope that these comrades will conscientiously get rid of the influence of "leftist" ideas and the old habitual force of small production, take the lead in participating in rotational training and try hard to raise their political and ideological level and to increase their technical and professional knowledge. Only after one has increased one's knowledge can one have a deeper understanding of the importance of staff and workers education in modernization.

Staff and workers education is also a major task affecting the current economic readjustment and social stability. In the period of national economic readjustment, education should be developed as much as possible, and staff and workers education, in particular, should be pushed forward. During the period of readjustment, a number of enterprises will be closed, suspended, merged or shifted, and a number of enterprises will not run at full capacity. This is a good opportunity to vigorously develop staff and workers education. While properly arranging necessary production, work and the livelihood of staff members and workers, these enterprises must make great efforts to develop staff and workers education. It is necessary to fully utilize the time during which production is stopped and the existing plant buildings, allocate teaching forces, organize cadres, staff members and workers to the greatest extent possible to conduct political, cultural, technical and vocational training and strive to achieve greater results in a relatively short period of time. This not only benefits the stability of enterprises and social order and the success of the readjustment work, but also helps to raise the political, cultural, technical and professional standards of staff members and workers in preparation for further development of the national economy. If these enterprises refuse to have anything to do with the training of staff members and workers or fail to properly organize training, thus turning it into a mere formality, then they might dishearten the masses and create confusion.

This will increase resistance to readjustment and affect social stability. We must not take this lightly. Enterprises engaging in normal production should also actively develop different forms of spare-time education for staff members and workers, according to the actual conditions in each unit, and effectively guarantee that staff members and workers have time for spare-time studies. Where conditions allow, trades and units may adopt measures such as reducing work hours and improving the shift system to prepare conditions for organizing rotational training by stages and in groups of staff members and workers either released or partly released from their regular work in accordance with each unit's own production characteristics. This could be done without increasing the fixed number of staff members and workers and with approval from the higher authorities.

The present tasks in staff and workers education are to make an all-out effort to train all staff members and workers once by rotation in a planned and systematic way during the sixth 5-year plan; to enhance their political and ideological, scientific and cultural, professional and technical and administrative and management levels; and, through future periodical rotational training, to help them continue to improve in various fields and train from among them large numbers of specialists proficient in their fields of work and economic construction personnel who understand modern economics, science and technology. In the next 2 or 3 years, the emphasis in staff and workers education will be on the training of leading cadres and the political and ideological education and remedial cultural and technical training of the young and middle-aged staff members and workers who started work after the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

This is an extremely arduous task. It is the task not only of the enterprises and establishments but also of the vocational departments, educational departments and mass organizations. Party and government leadership at all levels should pay serious attention to this work and place it on their agenda of important tasks. They should seriously make out and revise the long-term and annual plans for staff and workers education and bring them into the orbit of the whole national economy and national education. They should establish and consolidate management organs of staff and workers education and gradually form a management system. They should adopt effective measures to improve in a progressive and planned way the material conditions needed for the development of staff and workers education, such as funds for education, teachers, teaching bases and so forth. In short, we should take an enthusiastic attitude, take steady steps, pay attention to actual results and should not practice formalism.

Comrades in the units of every locality, department, enterprise and undertaking, let us go into action: We are confident that with several years of efforts, the cause of our country's staff and workers education will certainly be further developed on the existing basis and will reach a higher level.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EGALITARIANISM IN PEASANT WARS

HK171007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Excerpts of report taken from XUESHU YUEKAN [ACADEMIC MONTHLY] No 2, 1981: "Discussions on the Issue of Egalitarianism in Peasant Wars"--capitalised passages published in boldface]

[Text] Over the past few years, the historical study circles have conducted discussions on the issue of egalitarianism in peasant wars. Discussions focused on the issue of the ideological weapons employed in peasant wars in ancient China. Articles published on the issue included: "On the Merits and Demerits of Egalitarianism and the Success and Failure of Peasant Wars" by Dong Chuping [5516 2806 1627] (LISHI YANJIU No 1, 1980); "A Tentative Discussion on the Peasants' Egalitarianism in Feudal Society" by Xu Zugen [1776 4371 2704] (LISHI YANJIU No 4, 1980); "A Discussion on the Issue of the Tasks and Roles of Peasant Wars" by Zhou Liangxiao [0719 5328 7197] and Zhang Dexin [1728 1795 0207] (LISHI YANJIU No 4, 1980); "On Egalitarianism and Feudal Privileges in Peasant Wars" by Dong Chuping (XUESHU YUEKAN No 1, 1981).

1. THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF EGALITARIANISM. One view held that during the initial period of revolution, egalitarianism was used to deal with the old feudal ruling order. It played the role of "destruction" and could win the people's support. However, as soon as revolution reached a climax, the implementation of egalitarianism among the people themselves to solve problems regarding social production would have caused even more serious harm than feudalism. The people who held such a view cited the "heavenly land system" as an example and explained that it actually played a negative and even reactionary role in the revolutionary cause of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

The other view held that "egalitarianism" must not be confused with "the doctrine of public property." What the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom developed in the city of the heavenly capital was the breaking up of families and the elimination of private ownership. It was therefore not a question of egalitarianism, but a development of "the doctrine of public property." The peasants and artisans opposed the "heavenly land system" not because they opposed the egalitarianism in the equal distribution of land and in equality among all people, but because they opposed "the doctrine of public property" in the breaking up of families and the elimination of private ownership. The people who held such a view noted that in advocating egalitarianism, simple peasant wars did not demand the elimination of the system of feudal privileges and the establishment of an absolutely egalitarian small peasant society. They merely demanded the overthrow of the old imperial dynasty, the seizure of land from the landlords for redistribution to the poor peasants and the establishment of a new feudal imperial dynasty in which the small peasant economy predominated. Therefore, we could not say the egalitarianism only played a negative role in peasant wars; and we must never say that it was opposed to them.

2. DID EGALITARIANISM LEAD TO THE FAILURE OF PEASANT WARS? One view held that the concept of equality and egalitarianism in fact played a very great mobilizing and organizational role at the preparatory state and the outbreak of peasant wars. However, there was no peasant uprising in the history of China which could win final victory by using egalitarianism as the ideological weapon. Examples were Huang Chao and Li Tzu-cheng. Their failures were certainly inseparable from their doctrine of roving bandits. Nevertheless, the root of the roving-bandit ideology was egalitarianism. To cite another example, the egalitarianism of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom might be said to have developed to the highest level in the history of peasant wars spanning more than 2,000 years. The "heavenly land system" put forth an egalitarian "heavenly kingdom" in the secular world. However, this "heavenly kingdom" was opposed by the people and ultimately failed too.

The other view held that the argument that egalitarianism led to the failure of the three large-scale peasant wars of Huang Chao, Li Tzu-cheng and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom is at variance with the historical facts. Egalitarianism was not only not the root of the roving-bandit ideology. In fact, quite on the contrary, the doctrine of the roving bandits hindered the practice of egalitarianism. Although Li Tzu-cheng shouted the egalitarian slogans louder than Chu Yuanchang, he lagged far behind Chu Yuanchang in pacifying and enlisting other roving rebels, distributing land to the poor peasants and developing an egalitarian tax system. The contrast between their success and failure is thus sufficient to demonstrate that egalitarianism did not lead to the failure of the peasant wars. The people who held such a view also noted that the role of egalitarianism in peasant wars was that of a tonic rather than a stimulant at the very beginning. Egalitarianism was not only subsequently not corrosive, but on the contrary it acted as an antibiotic. Although the effect of the antibiotic was inconspicuous and it didn't last long, it somehow delayed the process of corruption and degeneration of the peasant army and allowed it to win even more support from the peasants. Indeed, China's old-style peasant wars never resulted in the establishment of an egalitarian peasant regime which was antagonistic to the feudalistic feudal regime. What was established was still a feudalistic imperial dynasty. Nevertheless, the newly established imperial dynasty was able to develop a bit more egalitarianism and thus satisfied the demands of the peasants to a certain degree.

3. HOW DO WE UNDERSTAND THE REVOLUTIONARY TEACHERS CRITICISMS OF EGALITARIANISM? One view held that the revolutionary teachers often criticized egalitarianism. For example, Stalin noted: "The root of egalitarianism lies in the way of thinking of individual peasants, the idea of equal distribution of all the wealth, and a primitive 'communist' mentality of the peasants." Mao Zedong pointed out: "Whoever advocates absolute egalitarianism commits a mistake." When appraising the narodnik bill on equal distribution of land, Lenin said: "The system of 'equal' land utilization...this mentality of equality of the small producers is reactionary. It is because it does not resolve the task of socialist revolution by a method of advance, but attempts to resolve it by a method of retreat." Despite the fact that egalitarianism causes great harm and has been continuously criticized by our revolutionary teachers, it has still been very popular in China's historical study circles. The people who held such a view noted that the reasons for this are: 1) The leftist ideological trend has been exercising evil influence. 2) We have been used to taking a priori ideas as the standard for judging right and wrong rather than taking practice as the criterion for testing truth. 3) There has been an absence of political democracy and academic freedom. 4) The force of habit of small-scale production has been causing trouble.

The other view held: It is true that revolutionary teachers often criticized egalitarianism. However, what they criticized were egalitarianism amid the socialist movement, the theory that communism can be realized through egalitarian distribution, as well as the mentality which attempted to establish a small peasant society with absolute egalitarianism. They in fact affirmed the ideas and practices of egalitarianism in a bourgeois democratic revolution and held that it constituted a material condition which was favorable to the development of the capitalist economy. Our revolutionary teachers looked at egalitarianism with an eye on the course of its development. They in fact made entirely different appraisals of egalitarianism under different historical conditions.

4. WERE THE PEASANTS IN THE FEUDAL PERIOD REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATS? One view held that the peasants in China's feudal society were revolutionary democrats. The reasons are: 1) The peasant class position of being oppressed and exploited determined that they were inevitably revolutionary democrats. 2) The slogan of "equal distribution of wealth and equality of social status" was put forth in the peasant wars during China's feudal period. That actually signified that the peasant class had become revolutionary democrats and it constituted an ideological system of revolutionary democracy.

The other view held that it was improper to raise the peasants in the feudal period to the level of revolutionary democrats. Besides, it lacked a theoretical basis. 1) Just as any other social consciousness, the social consciousness of democratism originated from a definite economic relationship and was based on the development of capitalist economic relations. Therefore, democratism was in fact a historical concept. It could only develop at a time when capitalism had developed to a certain extent and when there was a demand for the overthrow of the feudal despotic system. In China's feudal society, and when capitalism had not yet germinated, it was simply impossible for any democratic thought to exist. 2) Democratism is an ideological weapon of the bourgeoisie for opposing feudal despotism. At the time of the simple peasant movements during the feudal period when a bourgeoisie had not yet come into existence, it was impossible for a democratic ideological system to develop. 3) The basic substance of democratism is freedom and equality. It demands an end to the feudal despotic system, the abolition of the feudal ranks and privileges, and a guarantee for people's equal rights in political life and economic relations as well as the smooth development of capitalism. Therefore, the argument that China's peasants during the feudal period were revolutionary democrats is hardly tenable.

BEIJING PAPERS ANALYZE HISTORICAL FIGURES

Beijing WANBAO on Jia Yi, Su Shi

HK171413 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 81 p 3

["Talk of a Hundred Schools" column by Yang Jichun [2799 1323 2504]: "Su Shi and Jia Yi"]

[Text.] Jia Yi was a talented statesman during the reign of Emperor Wen of Western Han. Though very young, he was in Emperor Wen's good graces. In his briefings to the emperor, he pinpointed the existing defects. He put forward many valuable suggestions designed to consolidate the Western Han regime. The emperor thought so highly of him that he was prepared to promote Jia Yi to be an official in the highest leadership echelon. But because those jealous ministers spoke ill of him, the emperor gradually became estranged from him, sending him away from the capital and leaving him out in the cold. Jia Yi was demoted and assigned to Xuzhou. As he passed by the Xiang Jiang River, he was reminded of the past. He called to mind the eviction of Qu Yuan and thought of his own plight. He was moved to write "A Poem Dedicated to Qu Yuan," giving expression to his own grief and indignation. After falling into disgrace, Jia Yi remained sad and depressed and became ill. At the age of only 32, his life ended on a tragic note.

Because of this historical fact, people have traditionally shown great sympathy for Jia Yi and felt it a pity that a talent like his had been overlooked. They have roundly condemned Emperor Wen of Han. Su Shi was moved to write an article entitled "On Jia Yi," a comment on this matter. Su Shi was an outstanding man of literature and met with a fate similar to Jia Yi's. He fell into disgrace with the government again and again. He was also left out in the cold. His works were banned for a time toward the end of the Northern Song Dynasty. Judging by Su Shi's background, his "On Jia Yi" should be another "Poem Dedicated to Qu Yuan." But this was actually not the case. His "comment" was entirely free from any feeling of passivity and depression. What he attacked was not Emperor Wen of Han but Jia Yi, a traditional object of sympathy.

Su Shi believed that Jia Yi's main problem was: "Having great ambitions but not a broad enough knowledge, Jia Yi was after all young and lacked experience. If he had not refused to unite with the old officials and veteran officials by drawing on others' strong points to make up for his own weaknesses, then those valuable suggestions of his that helped improve the government would have been put into effect relatively smoothly. But Jia Yi stood aloof from the old officials and veteran generals and did not enlist their support. Those measures for reforming the government of course could not be carried out.

Moreover, another problem with Jia Yi was that he was not good at summing up experiences and lessons. He was pessimistic and dejected and given to complaining of his own lot. He ended up "dying young from sheer grief." It seemed that this man was not good at adapting himself to circumstances and could not take the least blow.

In this regard, Su Shi surpassed Jia Yi. Though condemned to a wandering life, Su Shi, with his firm convictions and perseverance, made many contributions in the literary world. When appointed magistrate of Xuzhou, he personally summoned militarymen and civilians to build dams and make emergency repairs with the threat of floods from the Huanghe in mind. He saved the whole city from threat to life and property. In Hangzhou, he further launched irrigation facilities, dredging the west lake, providing over 1,000 mu of land with water and building the well-known "Su's dam." In particular he spared no effort in the literary field. For his prose, he ranked as "one of the eight best writers of Tang and Song." For his poems, he was rated one of the best writers of the Northern Song Dynasty. His writings in the form of the "ci" variety of Chinese poetry represented the first bold and free style to appear in the Song Dynasty.

It was after all a pity that Emperor Wen of Han could not take advantage of Jia Yi's talents. It was nothing serious that other officials excluded Jia Yi out of jealousy. But it should be said that after being demoted, Jia Yi could still do something. As he gave himself up to sadness, he was after all too narrow-minded. What was praiseworthy about Su Shi is that he could take note of his point and put his finger on it.

GUANGMING RIBAO on Song Jingshi

HK200827 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 81 p 3

["Contention Among A Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "Different Appraisals of Song Jingshi"]

[Text] How should we appraise Song Jingshi, a leader of the peasant uprising in the latter party of the Qing Dynasty? He was very highly appraised in the 1950's, but recently, people are saying that he was a traitor to the black flag army. In volume 1 of QILU XUEKAN [SHANDONG UNIVERSITY JOURNAL] published in 1981, Huang Qingyuan in an article entitled "Tentative Discussion of Song Jingshi" held that we cannot indiscriminately affirm his whole life, but we also cannot describe him as a traitor to the revolutionary cause.

The article said: In the 10th year of Xianfeng, Song Jingshi joined the peasants' struggle against grain levy. The following year, he was compelled to rise up in rebellion and join the black flag army. However, when the Qing court sent a large army under Sheng Bao against the rebel army, the revolution suffered a serious setback. Song Jingshi thereupon surrendered to Sheng Bao. As a result of his subsequent actions against the rebel army, he was awarded the "Blue Feather Order, Fifth Class." Later, when Sheng Bao went to Rehe to attend the funeral of Xianfeng, instead of taking the opportunity to return to the ranks of the rebel army, Song Jingshi immediately went "to see the resident regional defense commander, Huang Guandeng, for permission to attack the Nian army, which was on its way to the north, and in return was attacked by the rebel army which meanwhile had consolidated its forces. Completely cut off for 3 months, he still held out despite the hardships, raided the camps and stockades of the enemy, and continued his battle against the rebel army, demonstrating indeed his complete capitulation. Following this, Song Jingshi rose three grades in rank in as many months and became a favorite officer of Sheng Bao. This proved that his surrender was genuine.

The article said: Song Jingshi had a complicated life. In the spring of the 11th year of Xianfeng, he followed the revolutionary situation, led his men in uprising, merged with the mighty revolutionary current which swept Zhidong and played an important role in the revolution. However, soon after his surrender to Sheng Bao, he became one of the internal factors resulting in the defeat of this uprising, and his faults outweighed his merits. Following, he took part in the suppression of the Nian, campaigned against the Hui and became absorbed into the reactionary government troops. After his return to Zhidong, although he attacked the civil corps of Liu Linfang, he still continued to serve under the command of the government troops and suppressed the rebel army. It is very difficult to use "limitations" and "mistakes" to explain all these. From the 6th month of 11th year of Xianfeng to the 5th month of the 2d year of Tongzhi, Song Jingshi became an adverse current opposing the revolution and a traitor to the peasant army. However, in his second struggle against the Qing, although he vacillated at times, he nevertheless launched wave after wave of resistance in Zhidong against the feudal dynasty. At that time, only the black flag army led by him played a leading role in this struggle. Despite the fact that the uprising against the Qing lasted only slightly over 3 months, he succeeded in harrassing a large number of government troops including the units of Senggelinqin, the most vicious enemy of the peasant army, reduced the pressure on the other insurrectionary battlefronts and effectively supported the Nian army.

This historical contribution should not be buried. In appraising Song Jingshi, we must also pay attention to this fact. We cannot indiscriminately affirm his whole life, but still a distinction should be made between him and such traitors as Li Zhaoshou of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and Liu Zhankao, the leader of the long spear society, who accepted amnesty from Sheng Bao and took the evil road of betraying the cause of the revolution to the end, and we must not treat them alike.

GUANGMING RIBAO on Evaluation

HK170851 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Zhou Pingxi [0719 1627 0823]: "We Cannot Place Excessive Demands on Historical Application"]

[Text] Historians have always studied and attached great importance to the evaluation of historical figures. In an article entitled "Excessive Demands on Distinguishing the Right and Wrong of Historical Figures," carried in volume 2 of BEIFANG LUNCONG [0554 2544 6154 0654], Li Kan presented some of his views on the question of the present historical method of evaluating historical figures.

The article said: In recent years, certain representatives of contemporary bourgeois reformists and revolutionaries in China have been repeatedly subjected to criticism. There seems to be a reasonable basis for this kind of criticism, because the "bourgeois reformist road did not work" and the "parliamentary road did not work." Admittedly, it is a historical fact that they "did not work," but a road that "did not work" is not necessarily a reactionary one. For example, none of the previous peasant uprisings and the many reforms up to the reform movement of 1898 and the revolution of 1911 worked in the end, but these movements should still be affirmed.

The article said: The fact that a certain political road "worked" or "did not work" in history cannot be used as a criterion for evaluating the right and wrong or the achievements and errors of historical figures. The political road of the bourgeois reformists for modernization and reform and certain revolutionaries (such as Song Jiaoren) zealously advocated bourgeois party politics and the parliamentary road. The reason this road "did not work" was not because of the historical mistakes of the noble-minded bourgeois reformists and revolutionaries, for their efforts were only compatible with the trend of historical advance and the needs of the era, and they could only put forward such a political plan under the historical conditions of that time. The main reason this political road "did not work" was because under imperialist and feudal domination, the powerful reactionary forces in China would not permit the taking of this kind of road. The correct road of advance that China discovered was also not a product in the mind of that innate sage and genius, but the fruit of indomitable and unremitting effort, exploration, practice and summing up on the part of countless pioneers of reform and revolution who paid for it with their lives and blood in spite of setbacks and defeats. The fact that the modernization and reform road and the parliamentary road "did not work" in China does not mean that this road should not be brought forward or that the people who advocated this road harbored evil intentions. This is the summing up of the historical experience made by people later on. It is sheer fantasy to expect our predecessors to foresee the ideal they were fighting for or to know in advance that the road they were taking was a hopeless one without carrying out the test. No doubt, this is a case of placing excessive demands on them.

The article said: There is a kind of view which holds that we can only praise such peasant uprisings and struggles as the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Yihetuan movement, and we cannot make the necessary criticisms of their shortcomings; we can only criticize the bourgeois modernization and reform movement or the parliamentary road and cannot give it the necessary affirmation. The reason is that the former are reform movements of the working people and the latter are political movements led and initiated by the bourgeoisie. Failing to see this reasoning is namely a problem in class standpoint and class sentiment.

Using so-called class sentiment or even the standpoint of the theory of the unique importance of class origin in dealing with history and evaluating historical figures will inevitably result in placing excessive demands on some historical figures while beautifying the others. Evidently, whether we place excessive demands on or beautify historical figures, neither is in keeping with historical reality. The standpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis were originally the basic standpoint and method as well as the scientific attitude and method of Marxist historical research. However, if we become divorced from the specific time and conditions of history, deal with the standpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis in terms of the absolute and simplify or even vulgarize them, we will be deviating from the historical materialism of Marxism.

RENMIN RIBAO ON POPULAR SCIENTIFIC WRITING

HK210400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 81 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A New Starting Point for the Flourishing Development of Popular Science Writings--Greeting the Awards Given to Best Popular Science Works on the Path of the New Long March"]

[Text] The names of the recipients of "awards for best popular science works" have been published. Activities of deciding on the awards through discussion were sponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology and three other units. In the past few months, various units nominated popular science works for the awards, the masses chose the qualified ones through public appraisal, various experts and specialists examined the chosen works, and the awards committee for the best popular science works decided recipients of the awards. This presentation of awards for China's best popular science works is the first nationwide presentation of such awards since the founding of the PRC and is also a great review of popular science works created from the time we smashed the "gang of four" till the end of 1979. It will certainly promote China's dissemination of scientific knowledge. We wish to extend cordial greetings to all authors of prizewinning works and to all relevant publishing units and editors. We also wish to pay sincere tribute to the masses of workers engaged in the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Enabling popular science writings to flourish is the major way to enliven our work in the dissemination of scientific knowledge. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," under the loving care of the party Central Committee, our popular science writings have been revived and are now flourishing. Some veteran writers of popular science works who stopped writing for many years have now brandished their weapons and gone into battle. Promising young writers of popular science works are constantly emerging. A contingent for producing popular science works has initially been formed. The core members of this contingent are scientific and technological personnel. Newspapers and periodicals for publishing popular science works have sprung up like mushrooms in various areas. The number of various types of popular science paintings and science and educational films has greatly increased. The quality of such paintings and films has also been improved. According to incomplete statistics, over 2,500 types of popular science books were published before the end of 1979. A lot more short popular science works were either published by newspapers and periodicals or were broadcast by radio stations. In their books, many writers of popular science works have dealt with their subjects in light of the needs of the national economy, thus playing a positive role in disseminating scientific and technological achievements, training qualified scientific and technological personnel and promoting industrial and agricultural production.

Bringing about a flourishing development of popular science works is the urgent need of the four modernizations and is also the urgent demand of the masses of people. The party Central Committee explicitly noted in March last year: Our dissemination of scientific knowledge should center on the four modernizations which are our central task and should also be geared to the needs of production, the masses and the grassroots units.

In deciding the contents of popular science works, we should proceed from the needs of our production and construction and from the actual conditions of the people's work, livelihood and educational level, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and disseminate scientific knowledge according to the people's needs. We should also pay equal attention to the dissemination of advanced and useful industrial and agricultural production technology and scientific management knowledge, the dissemination of knowledge concerning planned parenthood and public health and the dissemination of knowledge that is conducive to doing away with superstitions or blind faith. The most important reason for some works to be appraised as outstanding during this presentation of awards is that they have adhered to the correct orientation of creating popular science works. From now on, we must continue to adhere to this correct orientation and create more systematic and constructive works in order to satisfy the needs of the people and to meet the needs of our socialist modernization.

The reader is the best appraiser. Writers of popular science works must study readers' different requirements for scientific knowledge and techniques so as to create works that are suited to the technological level of our national economy and to the educational level and receptiveness of readers. Writers of popular science works must think more about the needs of the masses of cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers, especially the 800 million peasants and our youngsters who account for two-thirds of the country's total population. They must use simple language to correctly spread among the masses of people man's scientific thinking and methods and enable the masses of people to use such knowledge, techniques, thinking and methods as sharp tools to restructure society and nature. If writers of popular science works do not study readers' requirements and create works that deviate from China's reality, their works will have no significance. We must prevent those harmful practices of seeking novelty and "box-office success" at the expense of scientific and ideological content.

The great majority of the authors of the current prizewinning works are professional scientific and technological workers. They have a relatively intimate knowledge of the development of their special fields, can master firsthand material and have favorable conditions for creating popular science works. On the condition that they first fulfill their own tasks, encouraging them to properly engage in creating popular science works is good for the whole society. Party organizations of scientific and technological units must support their workers' efforts to use simple language to vividly popularize their ideas obtained from their study and their academic achievements in order to win the understanding and support of the society and to promote the development of their branches of learning. Those people who regard the professional and specialized personnel participation in the creation of popular science works as "not attending to their proper duties" and "literary skill of no high order" are showing shortsightedness.

Judging from the themes of the recipients of the current awards for best popular science works, we can see that there are relatively few works concerning agricultural science and technology, relatively few self-teaching books for the masses of cadres and youngsters and relatively few works concerning ecology, environmental protection, energy resources, light industry and product quality management. From now on we must pay attention to and strengthen these themes. This presentation of awards for China's best popular science works is a new starting point for the flourishing development of popular science writings and the flower of popular science works will undoubtedly continue to blossom.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY

HK201400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Further Clarify the Policy for the Development of Science and Technology"]

[Text] From now on, we should take the road of improving economic results in developing the national economy of our country. This determines that, while readjusting the economic structure and carrying out organization and integration in industry, we should rely more upon the strength of science and technology. Important changes in the policy of economic construction require us to further clarify the policy for developing science and technology.

In more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, tremendous progress has been made in science and technology in our country. We have trained a scientific and technological contingent of over 5 million people. The explosion of atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs, the launching and recovery of manmade satellites and the successful experiments with long-range carrier rockets underscore our attainment of a considerable level in some high-grade, precision and advanced science and technology. At the same time, large numbers of new achievements in science and technology have been applied to production and construction, which bolsters economic development. Of course, we should also be aware that the role played by science and technology as a productive force in promoting the national economy is still not enough. In all departments of the national economy there are a large number of technical problems in production which have not been taken seriously and have remained unsolved for a long time; some comparatively ripe fruits of science and technology have not been promptly popularized and applied in production. For example, we have trial produced and produced some precision equipment, but many basic elements and basic progresses in the engineering industry are not up to standard; we have developed several hundred highly sophisticated raw materials, but have been unable to produce some common steel products. Why does such a state of affairs exist? There are two reasons. The main one is that, due to guidance by "leftist" ideas, experts were discriminated against and no importance was attached to science and technology. Whenever the development of production was put forward, a large staff would be maintained, capital construction would be increased and backward technology would be repeatedly employed. In addition, no competition was allowed in the system of economic management and no attention was paid to economic results. So the road for the development of technology in production was blocked. Another reason is that the policy for the development of science and technology has never been clear and definite.

Since the third plenary session, we have been criticizing and correcting "leftist" errors in economic work step by step. We now understand better that we suffered too-heavy losses in economic construction in the past 30 years or more because science and technology were not duly valued. Not long ago, a national work conference on science and technology was held, at which, in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the work experiences in science and technology since the founding of our country, especially since the smashing of the "gang of four," was seriously summed up and problems concerning the policy for developing science and technology were discussed. The meeting held that we should pay attention to correcting the tendency of only attaching importance to high-grade, precision and advanced science and technology, ignoring production technology which is large in quantity and broad in scope, reaching for what is beyond one's grasp and of blindly catching up with and surpassing others. The meeting explicitly put forward the policy for the development of our country's science and technology over the coming period.

The main contents are: to develop science and technology in harmony with the economy and society, and the most important task of science and technology as the promotion of the development of the economy; to lay emphasis on strengthening the study of technology in production, the selection of correct technology and the rational formation of a technological structure; to strengthen the work of technological development and popularization in plants, mines and enterprises; to ensure progressive development in basic studies on a steady basis; and to regard mastering, absorbing and digesting achievements in foreign science and technology as an important means for developing our country's science and technology. The core of this policy is that science and technology should first and foremost promote the development of the national economy. Once we have clarified this point, we will have shaken off "leftist" influence in scientific and technological work.

First, this policy is based on the basic aim of scientific research. What is the aim of scientific research? Some say that it is to probe the unknown. Others say that it is to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. Still others say that it is to achieve good results and to train competent personnel.... There are grounds for all these sayings. However, what does all this finally boil down to? To increase the productive forces. If we deviate from this fundamental aim, it will be difficult to avoid tendencies such as scientific research for its own sake, catching up with and surpassing others for the sake of doing so and achieving good results just for the sake of achieving them, and in the end, production cannot be benefitted and it will be difficult to develop the economy and get on with scientific research.

Second, this policy is based on our national conditions. The basic characteristics of our country's economy and social development are a large population, a poor foundation to start with and a low level. A pressing matter of the moment is to push the whole national economy forward by means of readjustment so that it will reach the level of a "fairly affluent family." We have a contingent of scientific and technological workers but the number of people in this contingent is not enough and its level cannot be regarded as high. As our country is still poor, funds for scientific research are still quite limited. Our limited strength in scientific research can only be used on the most urgently needed spots. The way things were put in the past, such as: catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level in a fairly short space of time; we want everything foreign countries have; set up a complete system in scientific research, and so on, can be cited as proud words showing the lofty aspirations and great ideas of the Chinese people, but if they are used for guiding practical work for a substantial period of time, we shall be making more haste and less speed.

Third, this policy is based on practical needs in economic construction. Drawbacks such as high consumption, high cost of living, low efficiency, low quality, and so on, commonly exist in our country's economic construction, and in industrial production in particular. The cause of these is a low technological level in production. The only way out is to extensively and steadily develop and adopt appropriate advanced science and technology. In some countries whose economy, science and technology are well developed, a large portion of the increase of the total annual output value of the national economy is the outcome of introducing new achievements in science and technology. In a developing country like ours, the potential in this aspect should even be greater. It will be quite remarkable if science and technology can accelerate the increase of the total output value of industrial and agricultural production by 1 percent, and this is entirely possible.

It is very important to be clear about the policy that science and technology should first and foremost promote the development of the national economy. Once the policy is clearly understood and everybody has the same understanding, the tasks for scientific research of the whole country, different departments and different localities can be put forth and technological policies suitable for the state of our country can be formulated in accordance with this policy. Once the policy and tasks are clear, reform of the system of scientific research will then have a direction.

The policy that science and technology should first and foremost promote the development of the national economy should be fully reflected in plans for developing the national economy and science and technology. Planning departments and technological departments at all levels should make concerted efforts to organically integrate plans for developing the national economy with plans for developing science and technology.

In determining the aim of economic construction, carrying out reform of the economic structure, rationally allocating the productive forces and utilizing resources, reforming technology in enterprises, formulating technological economic policies and so on, we should without exception attach importance to factors in science and technology. In the past, when planning departments formulated plans for the national economy, they seldom took into consideration scientific and technological factors and were not good at listening to specialists' opinions, so it was difficult to make out good economic plans. Subsequently, no requirements for scientific and technological departments could be put forward. Very often, scientific and technological departments did not know much about economic work and could not grasp scientific and technological problems in economic construction which urgently required solution. With a clear policy for the development of science and technology, and with concerted efforts, planning, economic, scientific and technological departments can change the state of each department being isolated from others, and can really achieve harmonious development of science and technology, the economy and society.

In implementing the policy that science and technology should first and foremost promote economic development at the present stage, we should especially attach importance to the study of scientific and technological problems closely linked with the people's food, clothing, shelter and transportation. All scientific and technological work should contribute to increasing the agricultural productive forces, developing a diversified economy, and reforming technology in existing enterprises. If readjustment of the national economy is to be carried out smoothly, scientific and technological strength is quite indispensable. Science and technology have bright prospects in the readjustment of the national economy. Just imagine, which of the weak links in our economic construction and short supply of products is not caused by backwardness in science and technology, besides causes such as irrational economic structure, insufficient investment and insufficient attention paid in the past? Therefore, in readjusting the national economy, in addition to using strong points to offset the weak ones and changing the economic structure, appropriate rein must be given to science and technology.

Emphasizing that science and technology should first and foremost promote economic development does not at all mean that basic theory and high-grade, precision and advanced science and technology can be discarded. Even during the readjustment period of the national economy and the work of science and technology, basic study should keep on developing on a steady basis, and research and development of some high-grade, precision and advanced science and technology directly related to economic development and the modernization of national defence should be continued. Science and technology are an organic whole. Only when basic, applied and developed study are developing in an appropriate and well coordinated way can they better promote economic construction.

If we do not carry out certain basic research and research on high-grade, precision and advanced science and technology as a reserve, we shall be in a passive position when production technology needs further improvement. Therefore, we should understand the policy for the development of science and technology correctly and comprehensively. In drawing up plans, we should take into consideration the short term and long term needs of the national economy, guard against one-sidedness, and avoid treating all things equally in an oversimplified way. A national comprehensive center for the study of natural science such as the Chinese Academy of Science should persist in implementing the correct policy of "laying particular emphasis on the foundation, laying particular emphasis on advance and serving the national economy and the construction of national defense."

We have been carrying on construction for over 30 years. After some twists and turns, economic construction has again taken the road of sound development through readjustment and reform. At present, we have further clarified the policy for the development of science and technology. We believe that under the leadership of party committees and government at all levels and with the concerted efforts made by scientific and technological departments and economic departments in implementing this policy, the work of science and technology will be even more vigorous and the whole face of economic construction will be greatly changed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUPPLYING GOODS TO COUNTRYSIDE

HK180900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Supply More Manufactured Goods to Rural Markets"]

[Text] There are 800 million people in our country's rural areas and this has created a huge market. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and with the continuous development of agricultural production, peasants income has increased and, as a result, the purchasing power in the rural areas has increased substantially. According to statistics of the departments concerned, in 1980 the retail sales of consumer goods at the county level and below increased by 21.1 percent over 1979 and the increase in the purchasing power in the countryside exceeded that in the cities. This is an encouraging change and is an important hallmark demonstrating the improvement in our country's economy.

At present, the disparity between the quantity of commodities that are supplied to rural markets and the peasants purchasing power is relatively large. The contradiction in supply and demand of some commodities is acute, particularly for such commodities as bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, construction materials and so on. Since the increase in the peasants' purchasing power, there have been shortages in such commodities as fine quality cigarettes, brand name wines, synthetic garments, woolen cloth, detergents, sugar and so on. In some mountainous areas, wooded areas, grasslands and remote border areas, the shortage problems are even more acute. We must realize that with the increase in the peasants' standard of living in recent years, the trends of rural purchasing power have changed. Many areas have changed their priority of purchasing from food, clothing, daily use goods, fuel and housing to clothing, housing, daily use goods, food and fuel. The demands of the peasants in some areas for the middle- and high-grade commodities and durable consumer goods continue to increase. At present, an important task for the industrial and commercial departments is to increase shipments of industrial products to the countryside and provide more and better commodities to the rural markets.

The basic method to satisfy the needs of the rural markets is to develop production. The pressing task is to increase the production of marketable products and consumer products of daily use and change the structure of our country's industrial production from the production of heavy industry products to the production of light industry products as soon as possible.

The party Central Committee and the State Council recently proposed to place the production of consumer goods in the leading position. This is an extremely important policy decision. The contradiction in supply and demand of various commodities will gradually improve in the future. However, there must be a course for the readjustment of the product structure. For commercial workers, the current pressing task is to improve the circulation sphere; it is necessary to tap the potentials of commodities and give full play to the role of commodities in storage. In the three departments of commerce, supply and marketing and foreign trade, the potentials of commodities in storage are abundant. This is a favorable condition for easing the contradiction in supply and demand in the rural markets. In a large country like China there are great difficulties but benefits are also large. Since it is a large country, it is difficult to completely satisfy the supply demands of all markets, regardless of their locations, the type of commodities demanded and the time available. However, because it is a large country the levels of purchasing power in various areas differ, people's living habits differ, the commodities stockpiled in one area might indeed be the commodities that are out of stock in another area, and some commodities that are not selling in the cities could be the commodities that are popular in the countryside. It should be noted that the potentials for increasing circulation are very big. Thus based on penetrating investigations and studies and fully applying the method of all-round readjustment we will be able to solve many problems.

The urban and rural markets besides selling the industrial products that are produced by state-run enterprises, also sell commodities produced by commune- and brigade-run enterprises. The basic supplier is the trading warehouses, but some commodities are directly put on the market by individual enterprises. Both the producers and suppliers have responsibility for supplying industrial products to the countryside. In the past, no distinction was made in deciding what to produce. Enterprises only grasped production or big and fast-selling goods, and they all crowded into the cities. These are some of the important causes for the current shortages of industrial products in the rural markets. Individual enterprises marketing their own commodities is the result of factories having overfulfilled the state's plans and ending up with surpluses and the introduction of new products whose output still has not been stipulated. What is suitable to the cities should be marketed in the cities and what is suitable to the countryside should be marketed in the countryside. For those commodities which are both needed in the cities and countryside, priority should be given to the countryside and the emphasis should be on increasing the peasants material benefits. The holding of exhibitions and sales fairs and trial sales fairs and the setting up of trial sales departments should not all be in the cities. What is suitable to be held in the countryside should be held in the countryside. The trading warehouses and commercial companies should take as their main task the trading of the three types of agricultural and sideline products as well as the supplying of those commodities which are lacking in the cities and the countryside. To solely pursue the sell of those commodities that can be quickly marketed is wrong. The basic supply and marketing cooperatives are the mainstay of the rural markets. It is necessary to do a good job of carrying out investigations and studies, try by every way possible to increase the variety of products and satisfy the needs of the rural markets to the largest extent. Some basic supply and marketing cooperatives are keen on rushing to the cities and towns to hold trade fairs, take part in fairs to exchange products and participate in exhibitions and sales fairs, thus ignoring the peasants' needs by selling in the cities those commodities which were intended for distribution to the peasants. These kinds of practices are obviously wrong.

Since there are commodity supply shortages, it is necessary to continue to implement the principle of the "two priorities" in the future.

This means that it is necessary to give priority to the cities for subsidiary foodstuffs which are needed both in the cities and countryside and give priority to the countryside for industrial products which are needed both in the cities and countryside. This is the current correct principle to balance the urban and rural markets and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. In view of the situation of the implementation of the above principle in the past several years, implementation of the first "priority" was better than the implementation of the second "priority." This means that the plans for supplying agricultural and sideline products to the cities were implemented more solidly and the measures were more effective. However, regarding supply of industrial products to the countryside, although various areas have made much effort, overall plans were not implemented solidly enough and the measures were not effective enough. In distributing the industrial products that are needed both in the cities and countryside, some areas always give priority to satisfying the cities. In fact, the current proportion of medium- and high-grade commodities and durable consumer goods for urban residents far exceeds that of the countryside. In some cities, supply of some commodities such as wristwatches, sewing machines and radios is already close to saturation, but the quantity needed in the countryside goes unmet. For example, bicycles which are needed both in the cities and countryside, in some cities the average is 1 bicycle for every 2 or slightly less than 2 persons, but the average in the countryside is much higher. Instead of forcing peasants to go to the cities to buy goods, why do we not supply more industrial products to the countryside, thus providing greater convenience to the peasants. Naturally, the discrepancies between the cities and countryside will still exist for a considerable period in the future. We must not engage in equalitarianism. However, distribution of industrial products to the urban and rural markets should be proportioned rationally. This proportional relationship should be continuously readjusted according to the changes in the purchasing power in the cities and countryside.

Our country's rural population accounts for 80 percent of the total. The economic situation in the countryside concerns the overall situation. When the agricultural production is enlivened, everything else will follow suit. Supplying more and better industrial products to the rural markets is a major issue that concerns the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the readjustment and development of the national economy. The party committees, governments and commercial workers at all levels should regard doing a good job of supplying industrial products to the countryside as their glorious responsibility and strive to do it well.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORMING COMMUNE SYSTEM

HK210328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by XINHUA reporters Wang Dehua [3769 1795 5478] and Yi Xintian [0122 1800 8407] dated 13 April from Zhengzhou: "Most Communes in Kaifeng Prefecture Establish 'Eight Big Stations' in Efforts To Perfect Production Responsibility Systems and Promote Agricultural Development"]

[Text] In light of the situation arising out of the implementation of various production responsibility systems in the countryside, Kaifeng Prefecture of Henan Province has reformed the commune-level leadership system and strengthened the organ for the control of agricultural production by the commune. Most communes have respectively established and improved eight administrative stations, covering management, popularization of agricultural technology, water conservancy, agricultural mechanization, forestry, seeds, cattle raising and electricity for agriculture. These stations are called "eight stations" by the masses.

Now, the whole prefecture has established 1,230 "eight stations" with a staff of 3,081. These administrative stations have played a satisfactory role in perfecting production responsibility systems and stimulating agricultural production. The commune party committee has called them "the staff headquarters." The masses of commune members have proudly called them "information offices." A chief responsible official of the Henan CCP Provincial Committee told the reporters that the establishment of these eight kinds of stations by the commune was a reform, as far as an administrative organ was concerned. It was a new thing in the countryside. Our persistence in introducing these kinds of stations has given us great advantages.

The eight kinds of stations introduced by communes in Kaifeng Prefecture are administrative organs directly under communes and are at the same time subjected to guidance from higher-level technical departments. Their concrete functions are: to help commune party committees and management committees to thoroughly carry out the party's guidelines, policies and decrees; to strengthen production control and arouse and organize cadres and the masses to take good care of production in given fields; to strengthen control over various measures, agricultural machines and tools and materials and goods; to make investigations and studies and sum up and popularize advanced experiences in various fields, to strengthen technical guidance, train technical personnel and popularize scientific knowledge.

The eight kinds of stations concentrate on one given field while promoting multiple undertakings. They rely on their own resources, and operate on a self-supporting basis as enterprises.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON LEARNING FROM SHANGHAI

OW191336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 19 Apr 81

["Text" of 19 April RENMIN RIBAO front-page editorial: "Learn From and Apply Shanghai's Experiences According to Local Conditions"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--The situation in the countryside is developing very fast as a result of implementation of the agricultural policy. However, there are still many problems to be solved in industry. A glorious task now before all the cadres, engineers, technicians and workers of the industrial and communications enterprises is how to bring the potential of 400,000 industrial and communications enterprises into full play and how to bring about a situation in which everyone is brave in shouldering responsibilities, works hard for the prosperity of the country and tries to overtake others in friendly emulation. We must strive to rapidly bring about such a good situation in industry to build the motherland and achieve the four modernizations.

In the past 2 years enterprises in some localities have carried out activities to learn from and apply Shanghai's experiences. Textile departments in Jiangsu, Hubei, Henan and Sichuan have done better in this regard. As a result, many enterprises have noticeably increased their production. In learning from and applying Shanghai's experiences, light industry departments have organized an interbureau emulation drive in 14 cities and have also achieved marked results. Some 22 key light industrial and textile enterprises in Heilongjiang Province have "paired up" with factories of the same kind in Shanghai. As a result, seven products turned out by these enterprises were rated as high-quality products by the Ministry of Textile Industry last year. The Tianjin bicycle plant has learned from and applied Shanghai's experiences, and the "Flying Dove" brand of bicycles produced by the plant has again leaped into first place. This shows that by learning from and applying Shanghai's experiences, we can not only raise the technological and management level of existing enterprises but can bring about a new situation in which industrial and communications enterprises work hard for the prosperity of the country and try to overtake one another in friendly emulation.

We advocate that all other parts of the country learn from and apply Shanghai's production technology and experiences in management (including those of other coastal cities) because it has a better industrial base, its scientific and technological forces are stronger and its management level is higher. The working class in Shanghai has a pioneering spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country. The productivity of the industrial enterprises owned by the whole people in Shanghai is one and a half times higher than the average level of productivity in the country, and the profits made with every 100 yuan of fixed assets in Shanghai are three times more than those in the country. If all industrial enterprises in the country can reach Shanghai's level, their output value will increase one and a half times with their existing fixed assets. Then, their output will greatly increase and the quality of their products will greatly improve. Therefore it is of great practical significance for various parts of the country to learn from and apply Shanghai's experiences, which is closer, more practical and easier to achieve than learning from foreign countries.

Shanghai's industrial and commercial enterprises have better management as well as advanced technology. On the one hand, Shanghai has for a long time absorbed advanced management methods and advanced technology from abroad and, after digesting them according to its actual conditions, produced a new set of technologies and management methods. On the other hand, some factories have successfully looked for a set of effective advanced technologies and management methods in practice in light of the special characteristics of our socialist enterprises.

In view of some cases in which technology and equipment were blindly imported from abroad, some comrades point out that in the course of making efforts to undertake the four modernizations, we should not blindly go after the most advanced things in foreign countries but should adopt suitable technology. As far as the interior of our country is concerned, Shanghai's technology is suitable.

Shanghai's experiences which we are discussing here are not limited to the experiences gained in Shanghai alone; they also include the experiences gained in Tianjin, Guangdong and other big coastal cities. Tianjin's foundation is also very good. Its management level is high and its technical forces are strong. Some people just look down on advanced experiences and technology at home and only want to import technology and equipment from abroad and to learn foreign countries' experiences. Of course, such a desire is understandable for we should learn from other countries in many aspects. However, it takes a large amount of money to import technology and equipment from abroad in some cases. Thus, it is better for us to learn advanced technology at home in a down-to-earth way. Particularly some localities with a poor production foundation in the interior of the country need not and cannot adopt the latest technology from abroad for some time to come. We may consider this: Generally, economically backward areas in the interior of the country should first learn from coastal cities' advanced technology, and coastal cities should first adopt advanced technology from abroad. By proceeding in an orderly way and step by step, our industrial production will be able to reach a new level.

During the 1960's, many places in the country also learned from Shanghai. Later, under the influence of "leftist" errors and because of inefficient political work, the work of emulating Shanghai's experience became superficial and economic work was mystified. We must learn from this lesson of the past. Today when we advocate learning from and applying Shanghai's experience, we must proceed from reality, seek truth from facts and spurn coercion and commandism, arbitrary uniformity, formalism and mechanical application. By no means do we want everybody to rush to Shanghai all at once to study its experience. This is unnecessary and would be too much of a burden for Shanghai. It is reported that some areas and enterprises have already dispatched people to Shanghai, thus creating a heavy burden for Shanghai. All places in the country should stop doing this.

There are many different ways to learn from and apply Shanghai's experience, such as holding training classes, organizing enterprises of similar nature to assist each other, carrying out technical cooperation, exchanging experiences, inviting veteran workers to impart technical skills, and so on and so forth. It is also advisable for Shanghai and other advanced regions to send their personnel to impart their experience in an organized and planned manner, but the number of personnel involved must be limited. As for various provinces and municipalities, their work of emulating the advanced should be principally the advanced experience of similar trades and professions. Each trade and profession in each area has its own advanced experience. When Jiangsu's textile front emulates Shanghai's experience, it divides its affiliated enterprises into three categories. Those of the first category, or those at the higher level, are assigned to emulate Shanghai; those of the second category, or those at the ordinary level, are organized to emulate the advanced enterprises within the province; at the same time, local forces are organized to assist the enterprises of the third category, or those at the lower level. Because of such different treatment and different order of priority, all categories have benefited from such step by step emulation processes. When learning from and applying Shanghai's experience, we must proceed with a specific purpose in mind according to plan and process and must avoid proceeding in a rush because we cannot substantially benefit from momentary enthusiasm.

Learning from and applying Shanghai's experience is actually an attempt to attain a higher level of accomplishment through learning from each other. Over the last several years, Shanghai has considered it its responsibility and obligation to help the enterprises in the interior, and it has been acclaimed by comrades of the interior for its assistance. While Shanghai is capable of providing the technical knowhow, experience and qualified personnel to help other places set up industry, Shanghai itself should continue to make an effort to improve its industrial level. We must realize that, compared with the developed foreign countries, the gap between Shanghai and them is still big. For example, take the energy utilization rate. The utilization rate of thermal energy in Shanghai is 33 percent, which is above the national average, but in some economically developed countries, the utilization rate has exceeded 40 percent. Thus Shanghai must quickly master the advanced administrative experience and scientific and technological accomplishments of the world and strive to absorb, digest and apply them and develop the kind of new techniques, equipment and technology suited to our country's situation in order to further contribute to upgrading our country's industrial level.

In the course of building socialism, the advanced must be commended and everybody should learn from them; and the backward should strive to catch up with the advanced and everybody should give them assistance. Learning from and applying Shanghai's experience, we must compete with one another and see who is better in emulating the advanced, who has done more in assisting the backward and who has contributed more to our motherland.

SHICHANG BAO SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL BUSINESSES CITED

OW181322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--Today's SHICHANG BAO editorial says that Beijing is determined to widen all the three commercial channels, state-operated, collective and individual, to solve the difficulties faced by the masses of the people in food, clothing and so forth. We hope that this will soon become a reality.

The editorial says: In some places now many individual businessmen are faced with the following problems: They cannot receive the same treatment as state-operated stores in getting supplies of goods; the departments concerned are too rigid in their control over street peddlers and those who set up stalls or outlets; there are too many kinds of charges collected by units concerned; and excuses are often found to cause trouble in some places. These problems occur mainly because the leadership has fallen behind in its thinking, fearing that individual businesses are excessively restored.

The editorial says: In the past 2 years or so, nearly a million individually owned businesses have been restored in the whole country, and the achievement is remarkable. However, this number is still small. The editorial points out: With regard to the fact that some individual businesses are making more money, it is necessary to make a concrete analysis. Making a profit by speculation and illegal means at the expense of the interests of the state and the masses is, of course, impermissible. However, many individual businesses are making more money because they are operating in the right way and are properly managed. They make money by doing normal business and increase their income by their own labor, and they should be supported by the government.

The editorial says: People with special skills starting businesses with their apprentices will make things convenient for the masses, solve the employment problem for young people and at the same time pass on to them the skills of the older generation. This is killing three birds with one stone and should be encouraged.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ANALYSIS CONFERENCE ENDS

OW210056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The national conference to analyze currency in circulation ended today. It suggested a continuation of strict controls over the issuance of currency and the conscientiously organized withdrawal of currency from circulation. It is necessary to pay full attention to these two aspects and carry out this work persistently from beginning to end.

Workers in the field of banking from various localities throughout the country pointed out at the conference: The economic situation and the situation of currency in circulation during the first quarter of this year are fairly good. Conditions are now favorable for control of currency in circulation and acceleration of the withdrawal of currency from circulation. However, we still need to exert arduous efforts to insure that the total amount of currency in circulation for the whole year will not exceed that in the original plan. Only by developing industrial and agricultural production, enlivening the economy, increasing revenues and paying attention to economic results, will it be possible to accelerate the withdrawal of currency from circulation and stabilize the market.

The conference called on the financial departments in various localities to implement the principle of making all-round economic readjustment, firmly carry out the "decision on tightening credit and strictly controlling the issuance of currency" made by the State Council, and continue to tighten what should be tightened and invigorate what should be invigorated. It is necessary to use credit funds in vigorous support of the production of consumer goods, and daily necessities and in support of agriculture, and to develop grain production and a diversified economy. At the same time, it is essential to make use of credit and interest rates as an economic lever, to encourage various units to reduce commodities and materials in stock, and to support the commercial departments in opening channels for the interflow of commodities and sending industrial products to the countryside.

Revenues from service trades amounted to 14.2 billion yuan last year. During the first quarter of this year, the service trades again received revenues of more than 3,840 million yuan. At present, the potential in this field remains great.

The conference held: The banks should play an even greater role in withdrawing from circulation the amount of cash not engaged in the production of commodities. The conference also made arrangements to encourage savings and accelerate the withdrawal of bank credits. Within this year, 30,000 more workers will be hired to handle savings and 3,000 savings centers will be set up within 2 to 3 years. The conference also urged all banks in various localities to strictly control irrational circulation of currency and outlays on unreasonable wages and bonuses. It is also necessary to coordinate with the departments concerned control of the purchasing power of social groups and prevention of expanding the practice of purchasing at negotiated prices and inflating negotiated prices at will. Efforts must be made to reduce an unreasonably high cash reserve, to speed up the circulation of funds, implement the various regulations for cash management, and expose and strike at speculators and profiteers through cash management. The conference sponsored by the People's Bank of China began on 14 April.

JIANGSU GOVERNOR STRESSES ORDER AT SPORTS MEET

OW180949 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Jiangsu Governor Hui Yuyu recently called an administrative meeting to discuss various problems concerning public order at the series of matches of the national volleyball tournament being held in Nanjing. The meeting was attended by Vice Governor Gong Weizhen, Nanjing Mayor Wang Zhaoquan, and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal physical culture and sports commissions, public security bureaus and other departments concerned. The meeting decided to take steps to improve public order and promote healthy sports spirit.

Governor Hui Yuyu pointed out in particular: The intense popular interest in sports and the patriotism manifested among our people are very good things. The spirit of our fine athletes to win honor for their country has beneficially influenced people of all fronts and has inspired them to work vigorously for the four modernizations. The various matches of the national soccer, basketball, volleyball and other sports tournaments held in Nanjing during the first several months of this year have been generally successful. The main trend is healthy.

However, there are also some problems in various competitions, in arena management and in public order. For a majority of the young audience, their problems are a matter of education. It is necessary to launch the activities of decorum and courtesy, known as "five stresses" and "four beauties," in sports and arena management, and make them understand what is correct and permissible and what is wrong and strictly prohibited.

Governor Hui also pointed out: While educating and guiding the young audience, we should also heighten our revolutionary vigilance to guard against a few bad persons who try to use every opportunity to make trouble and cause sabotage. Public security departments should cooperate closely with the physical culture and sports commissions in safeguarding social order and ensuring normal games. People who openly violate the rules and regulations, sabotage public order and refuse to mend their ways after repeated warning should be punished according to the law.

The meeting also decided that the public security and physical culture and sports departments set up a special leading group to enforce a system of personal responsibility for good public order at sports meets and to carry out propaganda and education in various factories, mines, schools and neighborhoods.

JIANGXI HOLDS INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

OW182329 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by our station correspondent (Li Yumin), the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently held a conference on industry and transport to review the first quarter and to prepare for the second quarter. It called on all industry and transport workers throughout the province to work hard with revolutionary drive, go all out, whip up an upsurge in production as soon as possible and to fulfill semiannual production targets on time. Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the conference. Jiangxi Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan delivered a speech.

Reviewing the provincial situation in the field of industry and transport, the conference pointed out: Jiangxi has scored initial achievements in industry and transport in the course of making economic readjustments. The general situation is excellent. Total industrial output during the first quarter is basically the same as this period last year. The average daily industrial output is higher than that of the same period in 2 of the 3 months. The industrial structure has begun to move towards better coordination.

Total light industrial output in the first quarter has risen by 52.9 percent compared to the same period last year. This is the first time that light industrial output has exceeded heavy industry in more than 10 years.

The conference emphatically pointed out: The second quarter is the crucial quarter in industry and transport and the key to fulfilling and overfulfilling annual production plans.

The conference said: Industry and transport work for the second quarter must be carried out with economic readjustments as the focus. Efforts must be made to vigorously develop light and textile industries, to increase production and practice economy, boost revenues and reduce expenditures, achieve even greater economic results, work with revolutionary drive, go all out, whip up an upsurge in production and insure that the semiannual targets in the field of industry and transport are fulfilled in that 6-month period.

To achieve this goal, the conference called on people to do the following:

1. We must keep pace with the situation ideologically. All cadres must study well the policy on economic readjustments, raise their awareness, and correctly handle relations between economic readjustments and production, between economic readjustments and reforms, between production output and production value and between production increases and revenue increases.
2. We must bring about a major change in our work style. It is necessary to launch a campaign of conducting investigations and study, keep touch with reality and help basic-level units solve their problems.
3. We must do our management work flexibly, regulate production by using the market under the state plans and further promote the interflow of commodities.
4. We must raise production levels. All prefectures and municipalities and all departments must make job assignments keeping in mind the goal of fulfilling semiannual industry and transport production targets on schedule.
5. We must pay attention to key targets and grasp weak links. Light and textile industries must further tap their production potentials and use all available resources to turn out more consumer goods.
6. All departments must closely coordinate with each other and turn out more products by making use of leftover bits and pieces.
7. We must bring about a new situation in our ideological and political work. Workers must be organized to study well the documents of the central work conference and the provincial CCP Committee and carefully examine the current situation.

The conference believed: As long as we strengthen the party's leadership, boldly arouse the masses and unite as one at all levels, we will definitely be able to increase production in the second quarter and fulfill semiannual targets in the field of industry and transport as scheduled.

JIANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON STATISTICAL WORK

OW171948 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At a recent meeting of directors of Jiangxi Provincial Bureau of Statistics, it was proposed that the central tasks of the province's statistical work in the near future include carrying out good basic statistical work, further improving the accuracy of statistical figures, strengthening the work of investigation, study and comprehensive analysis, promptly reflecting new situations and problems appearing during the readjustment of the national economy and giving full play to the control and supervisory role of statistics. As a result, statistics will be able to serve the readjustment of the national economy and the four modernizations even better.

Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, and Wang Shixian, provincial vice governor, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting maintained that since the State Council issued the decision on strengthening statistical work and beefing up the organization of statistical departments, our province's statistical departments have gradually resumed work and increased the number of their statistical personnel, promptly fulfilled various basic statistical tasks, initiated the work of investigation, study and comprehensive analysis, systematically sorted out historical data from the time of the founding of the republic to the present and provided a great deal of data for party and government leaders at all levels. However, the personnel shortage problem in the statistical department remains a serious one in current statistical work. It has caused inaccuracy in statistical figures, incompleteness of statistical indexes and low reliability of statistical analysis.

The meeting seriously studied an important recent directive on statistical work issued by leading comrades of the State Council and stressed that statistical work must be strengthened and accuracy of statistical figures improved.

In inspecting results of the implementation of national economic plans, various localities and departments must use figures of statistical departments as their basis. No one has the power to change statistical figures at will. To meet the needs of the readjustment of the national economy, statistical departments at all levels must actively conduct investigation, study and comprehensive analysis. Regarding important problems in the development of the national economy or new situations and problems appearing in the current readjustment of the national economy, statistical departments at all levels must conduct serious analysis and study and promptly provide party committees and governments at all levels with data, including figures, facts and analysis.

NANJING PLA AIR FORCE CALLS POLITICAL WORK MEETING

OW171120 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The air force of the Nanjing PLA units held a political work conference from 4 to 14 April. The conference stressed that party committees and political organs at all levels should educate the PLA units and guide work with the four basic principles.

Comrades at the conference studied seriously the pertinent documents of the work conference of the CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the all-army political conference; they also discussed the main theme of upholding the four basic principles in depth. They said: To build China into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization, it is essential to uphold the four basic principles.

The conference also discussed the contents of education on the four basic principles. The important task today is to see to it that the PLA units implement the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session. In the meantime, efforts should be made to teach the PLA units about the superiority of the socialist system and the leading role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought during the new period.

Comrades at the conference also put forth many good ideas on how to deepen education on the four basic principles. They suggested that PLA units should be organized to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's work, especially his philosophical work to lay a firm theoretical foundation and foster a correct political stand and method of thinking.

Efforts should also be made to guide cadres, especially leading cadres, to combat erroneous ideas about the four basic principles and to resolutely struggle against erroneous words and deeds so that they will lead the broad masses of cadres and fighters to implement the four basic principles in all fields of endeavor and to strive to make still greater contributions toward building a modernized revolutionary army and defending the motherland and the four modernizations.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS STRIVE TO ELIMINATE LEFTISM

HK201456 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by Li Jicheng [2621 0679 2052] and Li Junan [2621 0193 1344]: "Leading Cadres Take Lead in Self-Cleaning Up--Xiang Zhonghua Cleans Up 'Leftist' Influence at Guangzhou PLA Political Work Conference"]

[Text] In connection with actual work and thinking in the units, the party committee and the leadership organ of the Guangzhou PLA units have used the method of criticism and self-criticism to clean up the influence of "leftist" mistakes, strengthened unity and further heightened their awareness of implementing the line, policies and principles of the party.

In the proceeding period, some of the comrades of the units did not fully comprehend the line, policies and principles of the party put forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They regarded the replenishing and perfecting of some of the policies as changes in the basic policies, the problems in the implementation of policies as problems in the policies themselves and the appearance of certain erroneous ideas and unhealthy tendencies as the outcome of the implementation of the policies. Consequently, they suspected that the policies and principles of the party had "deviated" to the "right" and became pessimistic about strengthening army construction. According to the analysis of the party committee of the Guangdong PLA units, the crucial reason for the appearance of these problems is the influence of "leftist" mistakes and this also exists in the leadership organ.

At the political work conference held by the Guangdong PLA units, Xiang Zhonghua, principal responsible comrade of the party committee, first carried out a self-cleaning up. From such aspects as shifting the emphasis of work of the party, assessing the present class situation in our country, adhering to the four guiding principles improving and strengthening party leadership, exposing and criticizing the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, rehabilitating false charges, wrong sentences and frameup cases and setting up rural production responsibility systems and the policy of readjusting the economy, he introduced his own experience in studying the line, policies and principles of the party put forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, analyzed the manifestations, causes and harm of the influence of "leftist" mistakes and enabled everyone to gain a great deal of insight.

The comrades unanimously held that the mistakes made by our party in the last 20 and more years were mainly "leftist" mistakes. We have worked and studied for a long time under the guidance of "leftist" ideas and our minds are branded with the "leftist" mark in varying degrees. In addition, people such as Huang Yongsheng and Ding Sheng carried out the orders of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They ran the Guangzhou PLA units for many years and actively pushed the leftist line so their pernicious influence was not only deep but also extensive. In this sense, it appears particularly necessary to first clean up the influence of "leftist" mistakes in our leadership and in our leadership organ.

The party committee and the leadership organ of the Guangzhou PLA units have intensively examined and cleaned up their ideological condition. Many of the comrades said that as leadership cadres and leadership organs of the units are entrusted with the great responsibility of commanding a powerful army, it is of particular importance for them to conscientiously eliminate the influence of "leftist" mistakes.

The party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units holds that in order to completely eliminate "leftist" and other mistakes requires protracted, arduous and meticulous ideological work and it must be constantly, repeatedly and realistically grasped before results can be obtained.

HUBEI RADIO DEFENDS FOUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

OW210053 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "How Could One Break the Four Principles?"]

[Text] In this new historical turning point, the whole party, army and people throughout the country wholeheartedly support the four fundamental principles reiterated by the party Central Committee. Persistently upholding the four fundamental principles, the whole nation is working as one for the four modernizations. The situation is very good.

The good situation does not mean all calm and tranquillity. Some persons call for breaking down the "stereotypes" of the four fundamental principles and talk such nonsense as: "a political breakthrough primarily lies in breaking the four principles." Such nonsense has caused concern among people. Is it permissible to break the four fundamental principles? The answer is no. The four fundamental principles determine China's social character, state system, party leadership and guiding ideology for revolution and construction. They are the foundation of the People's Republic. They are a concentrated expression of the common interests of the people of various nationalities in China. They are a scientific summary of experience in revolution and construction gained by China over the past several decades. They are the political basis for the 1 billion Chinese people to remain united and win victories. They are four noble pillars for building a modern powerful socialist country.

To uphold the four fundamental principles has always been the fundamental guiding ideology of our party in leading China's revolution and construction. All the principles and policies established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are replete with the four fundamental principles. Only when we uphold the socialist road can China have a bright future. Only when we uphold the people's democratic dictatorship can the people's rights be surely protected. Only when we uphold the party leadership can the four modernizations be successfully accomplished. Only when we uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can our revolutionary cause constantly advance. This shows that the call for breaking the four fundamental principles is very harmful and contrary to the people's aspirations. It has nothing to do with the emancipation of our minds. Facing this fallacy which rejects the four fundamental principles, we can only firmly and clearly say that the four fundamental principles tolerate no deviation.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG NATIONAL BOND RALLY--On the morning of 2 April, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a mobilization rally of units under its direct authority on purchasing national bonds. After the rally, the participants had exceeded the amount which they were allocated for purchase and they regarded the purchase of national bonds as a practical action to help the state to readjust the national economy and overcome financial difficulties. The provincial petrochemical department, the electrical industry bureau, the metallurgy industry department, the transportation department, the shipping department, the commerce department, the grain department, the foreign trade bureau and the Guangzhou petrochemical plant, each purchased over 3 million yuan. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 81 HK]

HAINAN ENVIRONMENT--The first group of the Guangdong provincial ecological and scientific investigation group, which was organized by the Guangdong Scientific Association, recently ended a comprehensive investigation in Hainan and returned to Haikou. On 1 April, Luo Tian, (Zhao Guangzhi), (Wei Zefan), (Wang Dafan), leading comrades of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee and the regional commissioner's office, and other responsible comrades of the departments concerned, listened to the work report of the investigation group. Professor (Han Yongwen), director of the Environmental Protection Research Institute of the Zhongshan University, was the leader of the investigation group, which consisted of 28 members. The group arrived in Haikou on 17 March and went to 14 counties and municipalities. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 Apr 81 HK]

SICHUAN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING

Tan Qilong Address

HK210222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial discipline inspection work conference in Chengdu from 3 to 11 April. The conference stressed: Promoting party work style is the fundamental task of the discipline inspection committees at all levels. We must do well in strengthening party committee leadership over the work of the discipline inspection committees and insure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. It is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and insure the smooth fulfillment of the task of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability put forward by the central work conference.

During the meeting Comrade Xu Mengxia, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, conveyed the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade Wang Ao, secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs in the provincial discipline inspection committee, spoke on boosting revolutionary spirit and struggling to further improve party work style. Comrade An Faxiao, second secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, delivered a summation.

Tan Qilong, provincial CCP Committee first secretary, spoke at the conference. He demanded that discipline inspection cadres step up study. He said: The question of study is a major issue. It is necessary to study Chairman Mao's early philosophical works, such as "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Strategic Problems in China's Revolutionary War." After that it is also necessary to study certain important central documents. Study must be linked to history. In this way we can understand how the party has exercised leadership, get to know Chairman Mao's achievements and correctly understand that our current Central Committee is politically mature, strong and capable of making truth-seeking analysis of the problems on our advancement and handling such problems correctly. Only through study can we clearly distinguish between correct and incorrect and unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies.

Comrade Tan Qilong stressed: The most important thing in discipline inspection work is to insure that the party organizations and members uphold the four basic principles and seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies. In accordance with the provisions of the party constitution, the individual must be subordinate to the organization, the minority must be subordinate to the majority, the lower levels must be subordinate to the upper, and the whole party must be subordinate to the Central Committee. At present, while criticizing leftist ideological trends, we must also pay attention to the influence of rightist and other erroneous ideology. In short, we must not run counter to the party's line, the four basic principles and the "guiding principles." This issue should be regarded as the focus of work of discipline inspection committees at all levels and firmly grasped.

In light of the province's actual situation, the conference discussed and studied implementation of the central instructions on strengthening the work of the discipline inspection committees.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentary

HK210244 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Report on 21 April SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Get an Unwearying Grasp of Improving Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP Committee's discipline inspection committee recently convened a provincial discipline inspection conference.

We must realize that our party work style lags very far behind that of the early post-liberation period and is also very far from meeting the demands of the masses. Unhealthy trends still exist to a serious extent among party members in some places and units. We must therefore not relax in the slightest in improving party work style; we must continue to work hard to promote its constant improvement.

This conference outlined the focus of provincial discipline inspection work in the province this year. This focus is, first, on insuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, and, second, on strengthening inspection discipline in financial and economic affairs and administrative work. It is necessary to continue to solve the problem of the pursuit of privilege by a few leading cadres.

Generally speaking, the party organizations and the great majority of party members in the province have actively supported and seriously carried out the line, principles and policies established by the central authorities since the third plenary session. However, for various reasons, a very small number of comrades still doubt the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and even take an antagonistic attitude to them or ostensibly support them while actually opposing them and refusing to implement them. Party discipline cannot tolerate this. If we fail to deal seriously with these trends and correct them, they are bound to weaken party unity and combat effectiveness. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must put upholding the four basic principles and insuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the primary position in this year's work.

Strengthening discipline inspection in financial and economic affairs and administrative work is for the purpose of correcting unhealthy trends in the economic field. This is not just the need of promoting party work style; it is also the requirement of implementing the principle on economic readjustment and political stability and insuring the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

The masses are extremely unhappy over the unhealthy trends of a few leading cadres in pursuing special privileges. These things damage party-masses relations and are incompatible with the party program and the nature of the socialist state system.

Discipline inspection committees at all levels must take resolute measures to grasp this work well.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK190242 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Report on 19 April SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Do Everything Possible To Fulfill the Industry and Communications Production Plans"]

[Text] The article says: This year the industry and communications front in Sichuan has seriously implemented the readjustment principle and scored a number of successes. However, the production and profit levels in the first quarter failed to meet the demands. The tasks for the remaining three quarters of the year will thus be all the more arduous and heavy. At present we must further enhance understanding of the readjustment principle, boost our enthusiasm and drive, take effective action, and rely on the workers to do everything possible to rapidly promote industrial production and insure the fulfillment of this year's industry and communications production and profit plans.

The article says: There are many reasons why production in the first quarter failed to meet expectations. For instance there was the state of the cadres' thinking. There were differences of opinion among some comrades on a number of issues. This could not but affect their practical work. We must attach importance to this problem.

It is necessary to correctly understand and handle the relationship between readjustment and production. It is necessary to grasp readjustment with one hand and production with the other. We cannot engage in one and neglect the other, and still less can we set one against the other. To make a success of economic readjustment, we must seriously eliminate erroneous leftist influence. However, eliminating leftist ideology is aimed at doing still better in industrial production. We certainly cannot refuse to do things or fulfill production tasks that could be accomplished if the effort were made because of eliminating leftist ideology.

We must correctly understand and handle the relationship between strengthening centralization and enlivening the enterprises. Since the third plenary session Sichuan's industrial front has organized pilot projects in reforming the management system, starting with expansion of the enterprise decisionmaking powers, implementation of the principle of distribution according to work and promotion of regulation by market mechanism. Practice has proven that these policy measures have stimulated the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers. The orientation of these measures is correct and the results outstanding. Hence, we must not change the method of organizing pilot projects in expanding enterprises decisionmaking powers which has helped to stimulate the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers, improve management, enhance economic results and stimulate production development. In addition to continuing to promote policy measures that have helped to enliven the economy and production and promote increased production and revenue, we must further develop them.

The article says in conclusion: Although there are many difficulties in the province's industrial and communications production this year, we have potentials and methods. Some comrades hold that since there is an energy shortage and insufficient production tasks this year production cannot but fall and the year's tasks cannot be fulfilled. There is no basis for this view which does not accord with objective reality. Some areas and enterprises encountered many difficulties during the first quarter, as did the others, yet they achieved a sustained production increase. This is an effective proof. The leading comrades at all levels must seriously study the central work conference spirit, unify their ideological understanding and strengthen their confidence and determination. They should work to fulfill the year's production plans and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

SICHUAN CONVENES FINANCE, TRADE WORK CONFERENCE

HK190357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government recently held a provincial finance and trade work conference. The conference held: "It is necessary to unswervingly implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference, eliminate leftist ideological influence, get a good grasp of readjustment, stabilize market prices and further enliven the urban and rural markets."

The province's 1 million finance and trade workers have made great efforts to improve work since the third plenary session. The volume of business at the rural trade fairs rose by a total 48 percent in 1979 and 1980. More commercial networks and points have been set up and the markets are flourishing and lively. That is something that has been rarely seen for 20 years. "However there are also certain unhealthy trends in the markets due to the fact that not enough planning guidance and major administrative and management work has been done in the course of enlivening the markets. In the future it is necessary to summarize experiences, carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings and further enliven the urban and rural markets."

The conference demanded that in further enlivening the markets it is necessary to insure sufficient supplies of commodities most necessary for the people's daily life. More varieties of small commodities should be produced, especially for the province's 37 million children. Supplies of commodities for the 2.5 million minority-nationality people should also be greatly improved.

The participants stressed the importance of eliminating leftist ideological influence in order to enliven the markets and noted the harm done by this influence in commercial work in the past. Commercial departments should grasp the elimination of this influence as a major affair and correct their guiding ideology.

XIZANG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS ELECTIONS 19 APRIL

Election Results

OW201330 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 CMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Third Session of the Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee held its second plenary meeting on the afternoon of 19 April. After full deliberation and consultation, committee members elected a chairman, an additional vice chairman and additional Standing Committee members of the regional CPPCC Committee.

The meeting unanimously elected Yin Fatang, Xia Chuan, Sang-po Dan-zeng-dun-zhu, (Cang-sang Ge-lang-duo-ji), (Gong-ba-sa Tu-deng-ji-zha), (Fan-li Shi-mei-ban-jie), (Luo-sang Xe-lai), (Ke-po-la Ge-sang-lang-jie), (Xia-ca Qiang-ba-ci-ling) and (Qiang-ba-ci-lai) as Standing Committee members; Comrade Yin Fatang as chairman and Comrade Xia Chuan as an additional vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee.

At the plenary meeting, committee members also heard a report by (Zue Tongshen), secretary general of the regional CPPCC Committee, on the implementation of the motions presented at the second session of the third regional CPPCC Committee.

Yin, Xia Backgrounds

OW210438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Lhasa, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The 3d session of the 3d Xizang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee was held in Lhasa on 17 April. The plenary session held on 19 April elected Yin Fating, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee, as chairman of the current CPPCC Committee; Xia Chuan [1115 1557], Standing Committee member of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee and deputy political commissar of the Xizang Military District, as additional vice chairman of the CPPCC Committee; Gong-ba-sa Tu-deng-ji-zha [6300 1572 5646 0960 4098 0679 2089], patriotic upper-strata personage, as Standing Committee member. Sang-po Dan-zeng-dun-zhu [2718 7324 0030 1073 7319 3796], second commander [daiben 0108 2609] of the former Xizang Army and representative of the former Xizang local government who signed the agreement on measures for peaceful liberation of Xizang, was also elected as additional Standing Committee member.

YIN FATANG NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS AT XIZANG MEETING

OW180636 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] On 14 April the regional CCP Committee held a meeting of cadres of regional organizations and cadres at and above county levels in the Cultural Palace of Workers. Comrade Yin Fatang delivered a speech at the meeting summarizing the work of the regional organizations in studying and implementing the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, in improving their work style and in enforcing discipline. He stated that the following achievements have been made:

1. The comrades' awareness of implementing the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies have been raised and further efforts have been made to eradicate "leftist" influence.
2. The comrades have achieved a unified understanding of the present situation and gained full confidence in implementing the major principles formulated by the party Central Committee.
3. The comrades have plucked up their revolutionary spirits, increased their aspirations to contribute to the revolutionary cause and enhanced their sense of responsibility for their work.

4. The comrades have increased their sense of organization and discipline and raised their awareness of correcting unhealthy tendencies.

5. Ideological and political work have been intensified. After studying the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, the comrades have gained a new understanding of such questions as the importance and necessity of intensive ideological and political work and the fact that political work is a vital guarantee for all kinds of economic work. As a result, all units have been able to pay attention to ideological and political work and begin to take organizational measures to strengthen the work.

In the speech Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: It is a protracted task to study the documents of the party Central Committee and put into practice the guidelines of its work conference. A lot of work in this regard still lies before us for the present and for the days to come. As for the work we did in studying the documents of the party Central Committee, improving work style and enforcing discipline, we gained much, achieved expected goals and made certain accomplishments, but there were still shortcomings. The main problems were as follows: a few units and comrades, especially leading comrades, failed to give enough attention to work and consequently they did not carry it out as seriously as instructed by the party Central Committee. Instead, they did it in a perfunctory manner. Some failed to estimate the "leftist" influence correctly and thus were unable to vigorously criticize "leftist" thinking. In some units the leaders had no courage to solve their own problems and took a perfunctory attitude in carrying out work. Certain cadres, staff members and workers lacked confidence and initiative to work for overall interests. Because of these problems, we have to further intensify our study. Only then can we consolidate the achievements we have made. With regard to those units which have not finished the work of studying the documents of the Central Committee, improving work style and enforcing discipline, it is necessary for them to continue their efforts to bring the work to a successful conclusion; they should not have a fine start only to make a poor finish.

In conclusion Comrade Yin Fatang urged all units to continue to study the guidelines contained in the documents of the work conference of the party Central Committee, further publicize the four basic principles and make continued efforts to rectify the comrades' thinking. It is necessary to criticize "leftist" trends and, at the same time, to pay attention to any rightist trends which they should also criticize. In this connection, he said, they should persist in seeking truth from facts and criticize either "leftist" or rightist trends, whichever they find. Finally, all units were requested to make more contributions to the construction of a new Xizang marked by unity, prosperity and a high degree of civilization.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN IDEOLOGY, POLITICS FORUM--Recently, the Sichuan Cultural and Educational Office held a forum to discuss how to do a good job of ideology and politics for students of middle and primary schools and mid-level normal schools. The participants pointed out that solving problems must also follow the work principles formulated by the party Central Committee. They said that it is necessary to obtain a clearer picture of the characteristics of the young people and juveniles, adopt a lively style to enlighten them, persist in direct education, correctly understand and fully analyze the young people and juveniles who have wrong understandings and build political work ranks who are both Red and expert in the schools. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81 HK]

YUNNAN NATIONALITIES SEMINAR--The first Yunnan seminar to discuss nationalities theory was held at the Yunnan Nationalities College from 1 to 4 April. Some 20 theses were exchanged at the seminar. The participants expressed their opposition to the issue of adopting the "two nationalities" doctrine and discussed the issue of religion and the issue of training nationalities cadres. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 HK]

BEIJING CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

OW200028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--A youth education network has initially been formed in Beijing Municipality at municipal, district and neighborhood levels, with 90 percent of the companies, neighborhoods and communes setting up youth education leading groups. The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a conference on youth work from 17 to 19 April. The conference summarized and exchanged experience in youth work gained in the past year. It also commended 161 advanced collectives and individuals and mobilized Beijing Municipality to further strengthen youth education work and promote activities on the "five stresses" and the "four beauties."

Over the past year, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee has mobilized the whole party and other social forces to strengthen youth education and to tackle the various problems and confused ideas of young people.

With further development in youth education, the party committees at various levels in Beijing Municipality have earnestly extended recreation spaces. Last year, more than 1,000 clubs, libraries, youth centers and other recreational facilities were built in the city.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL JOBLESS YOUTH FORUM

SK190448 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to station correspondent (Guo Yi) and reporter (Wu Enci), on the morning of 17 April the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government held a forum on placing jobless youths. Leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee; Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee; and Bu He, secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and municipal governor, extensively talked with representatives from all walks of life urging all departments and units to eliminate the leftist influence, broaden their vision and open more employment avenues to place youths awaiting job assignments.

The individual economy is one of the important components of the socialist economy which can never be omitted. Due to the leftist influence and the political labels pinned on the people in past years, the development of the individual economy has been restricted, inflicting hardships on the people, said Comrade Bu He. In 1955 Hohhot Municipality had only 150,000 people, but it had 4,460 individual businesses. In 1977 the population of Hohhot Municipality rose to 400,000. However, the number of individual businesses declined to 300.

After the party's third plenary session, the individual economy has begun to revive and the number of individual businesses is now 1,200. In 1980 the retail sales of individual economy only accounted for 0.17 percent of the total commodity retail sales of the whole municipality. This is still far from meeting the demands of society. The individual economy needs greater development.

In their discussions, Zhou Hui, Ting Mao and other leading comrades held that placing jobless youths is a big problem. There are great prospects for jobless youths to organize themselves to look for jobs. They fail to do so because they are influenced by leftist ideas.

In their talks leading comrades noted that the slow development of the individual economy results from strong leftist fetters. We must free ourselves from these fetters and allow the people to seek jobs for themselves. We face a very abnormal phenomenon: There are many jobs waiting for the people; conversely, many people are waiting for job assignments. Things which the people can do, they are not permitted to do; things they are not permitted to do are rapidly being carried out. This is neither Marxism nor socialism. The aim of peddlers and small businesses is to serve the people. They are not capitalists.

Leading comrades said: Some people have recently belittled the service industry. We must change this abnormal phenomenon and enhance the social status of the service industry. This is a glorious industry and all people should pay attention to and respect it. In our socialist country, we have differences in the division of labor in the society but no differences in work.

In their discussions leading comrades expressed the hope that all leading comrades and society will be concerned about the employment problems of jobless youths, take the initiative in eliminating the leftist influence, open more employment avenues and allow the jobless youths to seek their own jobs. Work that brings benefits to the people and society should be promoted and encouraged.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL LAMBS--Hohhot, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--During the recent winter season 1,156,000 lambs were delivered in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, 83,000 more than during the previous winter. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 23 Mar 81 OW]

NEI MONGGOL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region recently held a work conference on finance and tax revenues urging financial and tax departments throughout the region to actively support economic readjustment and vigorously increase revenues and curtail expenditures to ensure a fiscal balance this year. To this end, the conference set forth the following tasks: 1) enhance the principle of increasing income while increasing output; 2) do a good job with warehouse inventories and assessing costs; 3) assist enterprises to improve managerial work; 4) make all-out efforts to support agricultural and animal husbandry areas in planting trees and grass and developing a diversified economy, while maintaining steady development of livestock and grain production; 5) bring into full play the role of financial and tax departments in the work of distribution, supervision and control; 6) make all-out efforts to manage tax revenues on the basis of promoting production; and 7) strengthen financial management and strictly curtail expenditures. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT--The recently concluded Nei Monggol regional conference on enterprise readjustment stressed the need to promote the light and textile industries and increase the production of consumer goods. In developing the light and textile industries, it called for tapping the potentials of existing enterprises instead of establishing new plants. Upon the completion of some new projects, the region is expected to be able to process 8,000 tons of sugar beets daily and produce 140,000 tons of sugar annually. The 51 breweries and distilleries listed in the plan should produce 45,000 tons of white wine and 80,000 tons of beer annually. The conference also called for supplying raw materials to the light and textile industries on a priority basis and building raw material bases for the light and textile industries. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 81 SK]

SHANXI COPPER CASTING MACHINE--Taiyuan, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--A Chinese engineer has manufactured a new type of horizontal continuous casting machine for copper ingots by combining the processes of short forward and reverse strokes, according to the Taiyuan electrolytic copper plant, Shanxi Province. The machine doubles output and raises qualified product rate from 60 percent to over 80 percent. The castings equal in quality pressure-processed ingots which have a fine inner structure. Zhang Zhongyu, the innovator, reduces the grain size of the inner structure of the ingots and diminishes surface cracks by cutting down drawing friction and using compression strength. He is now trying to apply the drawing theory to ferrous metal casting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 4 Apr 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG URGES INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT

SK180938 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government convened a provincial telephone conference on the evening of 17 April. The conference urged all localities to increase coordination between different departments, accelerate the pace of integrating and merging enterprises or transferring them to other production, exert efforts to increase production and revenue and successfully accomplish the task of balancing revenue and expenditures and withdrawing currency from circulation. Governor Chen Lei spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out that the financial deficits in the first quarter were primarily attributable to the decreased profits and increased losses of industrial enterprises. To reverse this unfavorable trend and fulfill the financial revenue plans means we must take increasing production and economizing on expenditures as the central task, eliminate passive and defeatist feelings and overcome the wait-and-see attitude. We must brace ourselves, increase our confidence and go all out to resolutely combine the industrial reorganization and integration with the closing, suspending of operations or merging of enterprises or their transfer to other production. We must also increase the coordination between different departments and trades and expeditiously reform the irrational situation in the province's industrial and organizational structure. We should spare no efforts to stimulate production, open more financial resources and improve the product mix by producing more consumer goods.

The conference urged all localities to make resolute efforts to check the evil trend of appropriating, spending and wasting public property and the state's financial revenue under all sorts of pretexts. It also urged commercial and banking departments to actively withdraw currency from circulation.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN RECEIVES HOCKEY TEAMS

SK170555 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, on the evening of 16 April principal leading comrades of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and People's Government received athletes and coaches of various ice hockey teams attending the second phase of the national Class A ice hockey tournament.

Comrade Yang Yichen said at the reception: Our skillful ice hockey players won honor for our motherland not long ago. Their courageous performance needs to be emulated by all of us. The main purpose of domestic contests is to train athletes and raise their level so that they can step out of Asia and march toward the whole world.

Comrade Chen Lei said: Under the support of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, we should do a good job in building skating rinks as soon as possible to provide better conditions for athletic training as well as for sports events.

Deputy Provincial Governors Li Rui, Wang Jun and Wang Jinling also attended the reception and watched the games with thousands of people.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

SK200542 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP Committee sponsored a provincial work conference on discipline inspection in Changchun from 11 to 18 April. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Commission Discipline Inspection, summarized the provincial discipline inspection work in 1980 and exchanged experiences in this regard, drew up tasks for the 1981 discipline work and discussed ways to improve the party work style in line with our province's practical conditions.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the conference. He said: In conducting discipline inspection work it is necessary to unremittably improve the party work style, carry forward the party's practical and realistic way of doing things, adhere to the four basic principles, follow the party line, principles and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as well as various policies and decisions of the party Central Committee and check unhealthy tendencies in accordance with the guiding principles for inner-party political life.

Comrade Wang Enmao continued: To improve the party work style is an important task of the party. All party members and people should make great efforts to grasp it. Discipline inspection departments should exercise self-discipline and shoulder this glorious but arduous task in building the party to guarantee smooth progress in implementing the party Central Committee's principle of making further economic readjustments and consolidating political stability. Comrade Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over and addressed the conference.

Comrade (Yue Lin), deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP Committee, made a report on the general situation of the provincial discipline inspection work in 1980 and on major tasks for 1981. He said: In the past year, discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the province have done much work and scored many achievements. However, there remain many weaknesses and problems. They are mainly: We have not done nearly enough to check practices interfering with the implementation of the party line, principles and policies. We have not fully investigated and studied unhealthy tendencies in the economy and illegal activities. We have not completely cast off the yoke of the leftist influence in dealing with cadres who have committed mistakes.

(Cui Jiange), deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the Baicheng Prefectural CCP Committee, and seven other comrades also made speeches at the conference concerning their experiences in improving the party work style.

Attending the conference were 302 persons including secretaries of various municipal, prefectural, county, district and collective CCP committees; full-time secretaries and deputy secretaries of discipline inspection commissions; secretaries of discipline inspection commissions under the CCP committees of various universities, colleges, plants, mines and enterprises; full-time chiefs of leading party groups and discipline inspection groups of various departments directly under the provincial authority; and responsible comrades of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the province.

LIAONING HOLDS INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM FORUM

SK191354 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to LIAONING RIBAO and our station reporters, the provincial People's Government held a forum on reforms of the industrial management system from 12 to 17 April in Liaoyang Municipality. Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Tan Liren, deputy provincial governor, spoke at the forum. In their speeches they emphasized that it is necessary to forcefully publicize the policy of "two readjustments," "four breaks" and "one adaptation" set forth by the provincial People's Government last year, firmly institute reforms and promote readjustment to stimulate the economy and increase production.

The forum participants contended that to further implement the economic readjustment policy on the basis of eliminating the erroneous leftist ideas, the following relations must be properly handled:

1. Relations between readjustment and production. We must properly handle these relations and resolutely promote both readjustment and production.

2. Relations between reforms and readjustments. We should actively institute any reform that is conducive to readjustment.
3. Relations between centralization and economic reforms. Centralization must be strengthened as far as the macroeconomy is concerned while economic reforms should be emphasized as far as the microeconomy is concerned.
4. Relations between the partial, immediate interests and the overall, long-term interests. We must improve coordination between different localities and trades and successfully promote large-scale socialist production. Independent "big and all-embracing" or "small but all-embracing" production systems should be opposed.
5. Relations between readjustment, consolidation and improvement of the economy. Readjustment is the central task while the consolidation is the foundation. Readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement are a unified entity that should be implemented in an all-round way.

The forum exchanged and summarized experiences in trying out the policy of delegating expanded decisionmaking power to enterprises. It held that this policy has created favorable conditions for the readjustment of industrial structure as a whole as well as organizational structure and product mix. It has further helped arouse the enthusiasm of staff members and workers, increased financial revenue and accelerated the pace of readjustment. For this reason, the forum emphasized that it is necessary to consolidate and promote the achievements of the province's 262 pilot enterprises which are trying out their expanded decisionmaking power. These enterprises should continue to enjoy their expanded decisionmaking power over planning, marketing, material supplies, recruitment of workers and personnel matters. We should never again indiscriminately take back the power that should be delegated to enterprises just because centralization and planned guidance are reemphasized.

LIAONING RELEASES RURAL INCOME STATISTICS

SK191405 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The provincial statistical bureau recently conducted a survey on the income and expenses of rural commune members among 50 communes, 50 production teams and 500 commune member households in 18 countries. According to the results of the survey, the average net income of a commune member was 273 yuan in 1980, a record since liberation and an increase of 38 yuan over the 1979 figure and 87.8 yuan over the 1978 figure. Of the 273 yuan, 152 yuan was from the collective, 84 yuan was earned from domestic sideline occupations and 37 yuan was from [word indistinct].

With the continuous increase in commune members' income, their living expenses markedly increased. In 1980 the per capita living expenses markedly increased. In 1980 the per capita living expense was 228.5 yuan. Compared with the previous 2 years, this is an increase of 55.1 yuan, or 31.8 percent over the 1979 figure, and an increase of 80.3 yuan, or 54.8 percent over the 1978 figure. As commune members' income increased, the composition of expenditure changed correspondingly. In the period between 1978 and 1980 the changes in commune members' expenditures were as follows: Expenditures for food increased from 94.6 yuan in 1978 to 128.5 yuan in 1980; expenditures for clothing increased from 23.2 yuan to 30.4 yuan; housing expenses increased from 5 yuan to 17.1 yuan; expenditures on various household appliances increased from 11.7 yuan to 29.5 yuan and recreational expenditures increased from 3 yuan to 7.3 yuan.

Durable consumer goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, radio sets, watches and television sets increased substantially. By the end of 1980, per 100 households averaged 67.8 bicycles, 55.9 sewing machines, 62.9 radio sets and 173.4 pieces of clocks and watches, an increase ranging from 30 to 70 percent over the 1978 figures.

Among the 500 commune member households surveyed by the provincial statistical bureau, 17 were found to be families which may be considered to be experiencing difficulties with an annual income below 100 yuan. Some 52 households, 10.4 percent, were relatively poor with an annual income over 100 yuan but below 150 yuan. The provincial statistical bureau held that the authorities concerned should heed the poor households' difficulties, analyze the causes of their poverty and help them become better off.

PRESIDENT CHAIRS KMT STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW151435 Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 16 Apr (CNA)--In his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday presided over the first meeting of the 12th Central Standing Committee, following the conclusion recently of the ruling party's 12th national congress. President Chiang instructed members of the committee to actively implement resolutions adopted at the KMT congress, which was held March 29-April 5 on Yangmingshan in suburban Taipei.

"The many views and points expressed by party members should be properly classified for policy references so that they can contribute to a renewed party unity and national vitality," President Chiang said. President Chiang said that the success of the party congress has demonstrated a greater unity among party members, and at the same time it reflects an even greater expectation from Chinese people at home and abroad for a vigorous role to be played by the Kuomintang. "The role we will be playing in the process of national reconstruction should be in strict conformity with the needs and aspirations of all people," President Chiang said.

KMT CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

OW171525 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 17 Apr (CNA)--The Central Committee of the Kuomintang Friday called on all its members to carry out the resolutions adopted by the recently held 12th national congress with unity and determination. In a communique summing up the achievements and resolutions of the congress, the KMT said that all members should follow the leadership and directions of Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo to accomplish the historic mission of national recovery under the three principles of the people.

The communique stressed the achievements of the 12th national congress, saying that it has successfully reelected President Chiang as party chairman, elected members of the Central Committee, adopted a manifesto and various other documents and resolutions. The most important decision made at the congress is the reaffirmation by the party to thoroughly carry out the three principles of the people as a guideline to unify China. The communique then urged all party members and compatriots at home and abroad to bear in mind the admonitions given by Chairman Chiang, and to put the resolutions into revolutionary action under the guidance of solidarity and self-reliance.

In order to practise the resolutions and glorify the revolutionary achievements, the communique said, all party members must take actions in the following four directions:

--Further develop the spirit of camaraderie and revolutionary justice in order to consolidate unity among the party members.

--The KMT should always be with the people. The spiritual solidarity between the party members and all other compatriots at home and abroad should be further strengthened.

--Make every effort to bring this brotherhood spirit and unity to the compatriots on the mainland to accelerate the accomplishment of the national recovery mission.

--Clearly recognize the three principles of the people as the ultimate aim of our revolutionary struggle. All people of the nation should do their utmost to achieve the aim.

WEN WEI PO ON DISTORTIONS OF HUANG KECHENG ARTICLE

HK170404 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Special feature by Chen Ping: "Errors Must Be Put Right, and Correct Things Must Be Upheld--Refuting the Rumor That 'Criticizing Mao Is Bound To Lead China to Capitalism'"]

[Text] In recent days some people have cut themselves off from reality and made a lot of noise by distorting the facts to attack Huang Kecheng's article. They babble that the army is putting on a rival show to the party, that the sixth plenary session cannot be convened, and that Huang Kecheng is still maintaining the personality cult and advocating that erroneous things should still be upheld.

It is as clear as daylight that Huang Kecheng wrote his article in his capacity of secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, yet "China experts" assert that the "army paper" was putting on a rival show to the party press.

Some people have gone to astonishing lengths in distorting facts, babbling that Huang Kecheng "uttered even more absurd words by holding that criticizing Chairman Mao's mistakes would 'lead China to capitalism.'"

However, going over Huang Kecheng's article we find that, far from saying that, he bluntly criticized Chairman Mao's mistakes and pointed out: "Chairman Mao had shortcomings during his latter years," "certain mistakes were serious," and "it is now, of course, necessary for our party to correct these mistakes and sum up the experiences and lessons gained since establishing political power throughout the country."

Hong Kong readers live a busy life and not many people have the time to read the full text of Huang Kecheng's article. The so-called China experts thus have an opportunity to distort the original text by perpetrating frauds and tampering with it until it is unrecognizable. They "add" things to the original, things that were not there at all.

Huang Kecheng wrote: "Chairman Mao's death left us precious treasures and also negative factors." The negative factors were his mistakes during his latter years, and these mistakes are now being effectively corrected by the Central Committee. The Central Committee has taken specific action to correct the inflation of class struggle, the confusion of the two different types of contradiction, the impatience for success in economic work, and the overhasty and "leftist" changes in production relations. If these mistakes were not corrected, the revolution would fail.

However, Chairman Mao was certainly not without his merits. If all his merits were negated, not only would the party and the socialist state be ruined, it would also be extremely bad for the Chinese people and the peoples of the world. Just imagine: what would it mean for the Chinese people if we negated the theories of Mao Zedong and advocated the notions that the CCP could act as bureaucrats and mandarins, become divorced from the people, conceal its faults and gloss over its wrongs, and lead a life of greed, luxury and privilege? What would it mean for the Chinese people if we failed to follow China's own road and to regard reliance on our own efforts as primary and assistance from abroad as secondary, but instead relied on others in economics and proceeded to be led by them by the nose in politics? What difference would there be between CCP and KMT rule if we failed to persistently oppose imperialism and its Chinese lackeys and to follow the socialist road? What catastrophe would have fallen on the Chinese people and on the peoples of southeast Asia and the world if the CCP had not held aloft the antihegemonist banner and resisted the polar bear, but instead had followed Vietnam and Cuba and become the Soviet Union's hatchetman for the sake of rubles? The consequences of all this would indeed be unimaginable.

Taiwan's 12th party congress is precisely pinning its hopes on the mainland's total negation of Mao Zedong Thought, to allow Chiang Ching-kuo to realize his daydream of "unification" and "restoring the nation." Certain "China experts" are simply in complete harmony with Chiang Ching-kuo in their distortion and defamation of Huang Kecheng's article.

WEN WEI PO ON PROBLEMS IN PRC ECONOMIC RESEARCH

HK170408 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Apr 81 p 3

[Special feature by correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Three Weak Points in China's Economic Research"]

[Text] No doubt the Hangzhou meeting has reflected the rapid development of the Chinese economic circles in recent years, but judging from the research papers submitted by the Chinese side, they have also revealed certain inadequacies in Chinese economic circles.

First, China is still very weak in statistical work. Since the disruption of scientific statistical work caused by the proneness to boasting and exaggeration during the "Great Leap Forward," the development of statistical theory and methods in China has come to a standstill. Statistics is an indispensable tool of economics. The development of today's economics is very sophisticated. Quantitative economics and various economic "models" for "predicting the future" or "explaining the past" are built on the basis of the utilization of a vast amount of statistical data. The harmful effect caused by the damage to statistics is very serious. Mainly because of the inability to find out about national conditions, this has resulted in the loss of a basis for all planning. In terms of academic research, economic analysis is often not penetrating enough. This point was more fully revealed in some of the research papers submitted by the Chinese scholars. A Japanese delegate, invited by this writer to comment on the academic standard of the Chinese research papers, also emphasized this point. He pointed out that judging from some of the research papers the use of statistics by the Chinese scholars is still limited to the enumeration of figures from the original data. They are still unable to use the original data to develop their own "analytical tool." Therefore the analyses of these research papers can only remain at the level of making presentations. At the first council meeting of the "association of economic groups," famous Chinese economist Qian Junrui said: The Chinese scholars are unfamiliar with many of the Western "economic models," and this has greatly limited their ability to exchange experiences with foreign scholars. Such comments may be regarded as having been caused by the lack of development in our country's statistics. Without the coordinated development of statistics, the development of economics will run into very great obstacles.

Second, the relations between politics and learning and the problem of fixing one's mind on one thing only. At this meeting, one of the scholars on the Chinese side maintained that the meeting was too high keyed. What he meant was that the contents of some of the research papers at the meeting were all of a sudden mixed with political problems. This writer also shares his feeling. Particularly when a research paper was discussing things relating to the Soviet Union, it sounded like an ordinary anti-Soviet propaganda article of no great academic value. On the other hand, some of the research papers seemed to have first decided on the premise and conclusion in accordance to Marxist teaching before making the analysis connecting them together. For example, some of the research articles pointed out that the present "stagflation" of the West was determined by the basic contradiction of capitalism (or socialization of production and capitalist private ownership). Marx used this basic contradiction to explain the economic crisis which existed more than a century ago. However, since the capitalist world has been through the "welfare society" stage, the manifestation and form of today's economic crisis are different from those of the past. Naturally, Marx's basic principle is still valid, but theoretical workers should analyze how to combine Marx's basic principle with the new reality under the new conditions and bring its role into play. Too bad there is not much of this kind of analysis.

Simply quoting from Marx's basic principle and articles cannot carry conviction. If the relations between politics and learning are not properly arranged and if dogmatic restrictions are not broken, it will be difficult to have any genuine development in the economics of China. When I resided in West Europe last year, I had the opportunity to meet Professor Polaritz, an adviser to the Polish State Planning Commission, and discuss with him the development of economics in East European countries. He frankly told me that they also quoted from Marx and Lenin in Poland. However, they only "politely" mention Marx and Lenin at the beginning and at the end. Apart from that, the rest of the paper is devoted to their own analysis. My friends of the economic circles will generally agree that the research papers of many East European economists (particularly those from Poland and Hungary) are of a high standard greatly respected by their colleagues in the West. In this respect, I sincerely hope that the scholars of our country can break away from all restrictions at an early date.

Third, I hope that efforts will be made to standardize Chinese and Western "phrases and terms." In the course of covering this meeting, this writer discovered that many Western scholars are unfamiliar with the phrases and terms we consistently used. For example, many people have interpreted the term "accumulation" as "saving." Another example is, Chinese and Western scholars differ in the breakdown of the composition of gross social value.

The Chinese formula is $y = c + v + m$ (this is the Marxist formula).

The Western formula is $y = c + l + g + x - m$ (this is the Keynesian formula).

The difference in formula reflects the difference in standpoint (such as the question of the exploiting nature of capitalism) and the difference in concept (or the question of whether or not nonmaterial production departments can create value). Chinese scholars, of course, have the right to reserve their own views, but they also should try as much as possible to arrive at a common language with Western scholars. How to standardize Chinese and Western phrases and terms besides involving the problem of standpoint also involves the technical problem of accounting and statistics. In this respect the scholars of East Europe have already done a great deal of work which can be used by us for reference. When this writer discussed this with a scholar on the Chinese side, he was of the opinion that we need not change ourselves to accommodate the definitions of others. I am of the opinion that the standardization of phrases and terms is a prerequisite for the exchange of experiences, and both sides must make the effort on their own initiative. This cannot be interpreted as we are unilaterally accommodating others.

PRC OFFERS INSURANCE AGAINST POLITICAL RISKS

HK200707 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "China Offers Insurance Against Political Risks"]

[Text] The People's Insurance Company of China is offering the service of insurance against political risks. It will, in accordance with the agreement, compensate for financial losses which joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment may suffer as a result of the effects of the political situation in our country. This was revealed by Han Shoujin [7281 1343 6210], deputy manager of the Guangdong branch of the People's Insurance Company of China, in a reception given on 17 April for foreign businessmen attending the Chinese export commodities fair being held in Guangzhou.

Han Shoujin said: To develop China's foreign trade and friendly economic exchanges, the People's Insurance Company of China offers all insurance services and will quickly and reasonably handle claims in accordance with the principles of "abiding by the terms of a contract and keeping promises" and on the basis of equality and mutual benefits and fully protect the interests of the insured.

Since the beginning of last year, the company has adopted a series of flexible measures to deal with insurance items, insurance fees and handling claims.

To meet the needs of developing foreign trade and the development of the special economic zones, the company has since last year offered more than 20 additional items of insurance service regarding building construction, installation of machines, fulfillment of contracts, credits, fishing vessels, compensation trade, safety in production, processing materials, oil drilling rigs, refusal to accept items of work done, workers' strike and political risks, making the total number of items of insurance services being offered by the company in excess of 70.

The insurance fees will be as low as reasonably possible, so as to lighten the economic burden on the insured. The insured may pay the insurance fees in any foreign currency and will receive claim payments in the same currency.

The company has set up a network of insurance claim agencies in 104 countries and regions. More than 420 foreign insurance companies have become its agents for examining claim losses and paying claims. They will directly handle any matter arising in their vicinity and pay claims, so as to expedite claim payment.

The company also has continued to strengthen its cooperation with foreign insurance companies. Recently it entered into partnership with the U.S. America-Asia Group to establish the China-America Insurance Company. It also has established reinsurance business ties with more than 800 insurance companies all over the world and joined in the Asia Reinsurance Company, thus greatly developing its insurance business. It has drawn up insurance provisions which are basically identical with the provisions of the London Insurance Association which are universally applicable in specifying the scope of responsibilities.

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